THE LITERARY DIGEST

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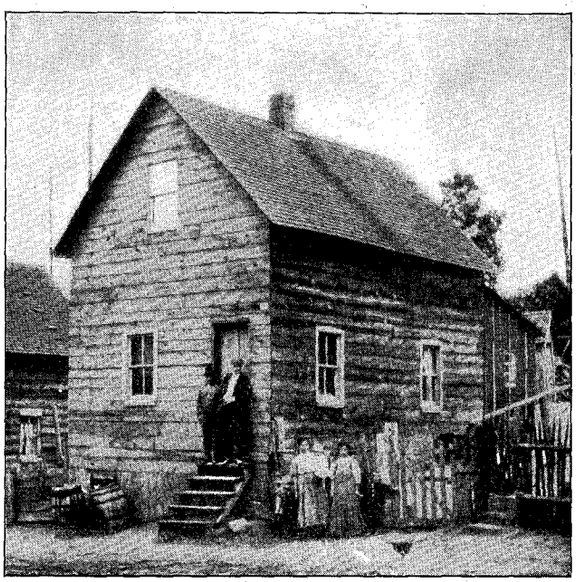
TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE MICHIGAN COPPER STRIKE

DURING A CONFERENCE not long ago of union officials at the scene of the copper-miners' strike in northern Michigan, one of the leaders said: "If we could just get our feet under the same table with the managers, we could work out a fair agreement." That remark explains why the strike was not settled soon after it was begun on July 23 last. It seems that the main reason why the mine managers have refused for so long to negotiate for an adjustment is not so much the demand for better wages and other concessions to the workers themselves, but their unwillingness to recognize the Western Federation of Miners. It is the first serious strike in the Calumet-Hecla district in fifty years, and it probably is for that reason the operators are especially hostile to union interference. "Read Harry Orchard's confession over again if you haven't read it recently," said one of the managers when interviewed by Graham Romeyn Taylor, a writer for *The Survey* (New York). "Then come back and tell me whether if you were in my place you would have any dealings with the Western Federation of Miners." State officials made a series of mediatory efforts during the summer and early fall, and then the Federal Department of Labor suggested a plan of arbitration, which was refused by the operators on September 21. A prolabor description of conditions in the district is furnished by James Lord in *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis):



WHERE BULLETS SPOILED A SUPPER.

Guards hired by local authorities fired through the windows of this house in the copper-strike district in northern Michigan, killing two strikers and wounding three as they sat peaceably at supper with the boarding boss, his wife and children. One of the wounded men is seen at the right at the top of the steps.

"The copper barons absolutely control most of the houses and stores that the miners live in and deal with. The mines are absolutely tied up, and out of 15,000 striking miners there are less than 2,000 at work in the entire district. Most of those at work are the scum of the larger cities, such as New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Detroit, who have been raked up by the strike-breaking agencies in those cities and shipped directly to the mines under armed guards. The district is absolutely overrun with the worst degenerate type of gunmen and the militia. Men have been murdered in cold blood for simply marching with the strikers. Women and young girls have been outraged by the soldiers and gunmen, and one woman especially, a Lithuanian miner's wife, was dragged into the woods by three drunken soldiers, in the presence of her husband, and the husband himself almost beaten to death. Another foreign-speaking miner was killed in his own house, sitting at supper with his family, by one of these gunmen, and the miner was partially avenged by seizing the gun from the gunman while he was actually dying and sending a bullet through this degenerate's brain. A baby in its mother's arms had its face powder-burned by the fire from the gun of this armed guard. Nowhere in the United States, not even in West Virginia, have the mine owners, with their hireling courts and soldiers and imported murderers, gone to greater lengths to defeat the just demands of the workers."

The production each year, from 42 mines of the district, is 220,000,000 pounds of copper, about 20 per cent. of the country's output, says Mr. Taylor in his article in *The Survey*. At the present price of 17 cents a pound this annual production yields about $33,000,000. In the mine operations in the entire district some 16,000 men constitute a normal working force. The companies report, says Mr. Taylor, that on the day before the strike about 14,300 men were at work. During the first twelve days of July a vote was taken to decide whether the union officials

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should ask for conferences with the operators, and a strike be called in case the operators refused to meet the union men. The union officers say 98 per cent. of 9,000 votes cast were in favor of the proposed action. In a more temperate vein than that in which Mr. Lord writes, Mr. Taylor reviews the situation thus:

"The letter sent to each mine manager on July 14 exprest the earnest hope that a strike, with all the suffering it would bring employees, employers, and the public, might be avoided, and that the question at issue might be settled 'amicably with fairness and justice to both sides.' But it bluntly threatened a strike unless an answer was forthcoming by July 21, appointing the conference for some time before July 28. No reply or acknowledgment was received by the union officers, and in some instances the unopened letters were brought back by the mail-carriers with 'Refused' written across the face of the envelop. When July 21 came the strike was called for July 23. The walkout of the underground men was practically complete. Such as were not members of the union were either caught by the spirit of the crowd or coerced into joining union ranks.

"There were cases of intimidation and rough handling of men returning to work, the experience of some old men being especially pitiful. In the first two days more than a score of injured people were received at the hospital.

"This led to prompt action by the Governor, and the State militia, 2,700 strong, arrived on the ground before the strike was half a week old. Their presence has undoubtedly been a large factor in preventing violence. Their methods, and particularly the excesses of a few individuals such as are always present in any large number of young men, have been vigorously criticized, sometimes justly, by union leaders. But the average striker feels that the soldiers, many of whom are trade-union members, have in general treated them fairly. . . . . .

"The strikers have evinced little disposition to destroy property, tho the stoppage of the pumps in some mines has done damage. They are charged with the burning of a store, but little evidence has been adduced to prove it. To prevent depredations, lines of incandescent lights have been stretched around the mine locations, and two of the companies play search-lights over their property each night."

The men ask for an eight-hour shift and a minimum wage of $3 a day, and they complain that the introduction of a one-man drill to take the place of the two-man drill is a scheme to make them turn out about twice as much output, with much harder work, and at little advance in pay. Mr. Taylor says a minimum wage of $3 a day would benefit less than half the workers. We read further:

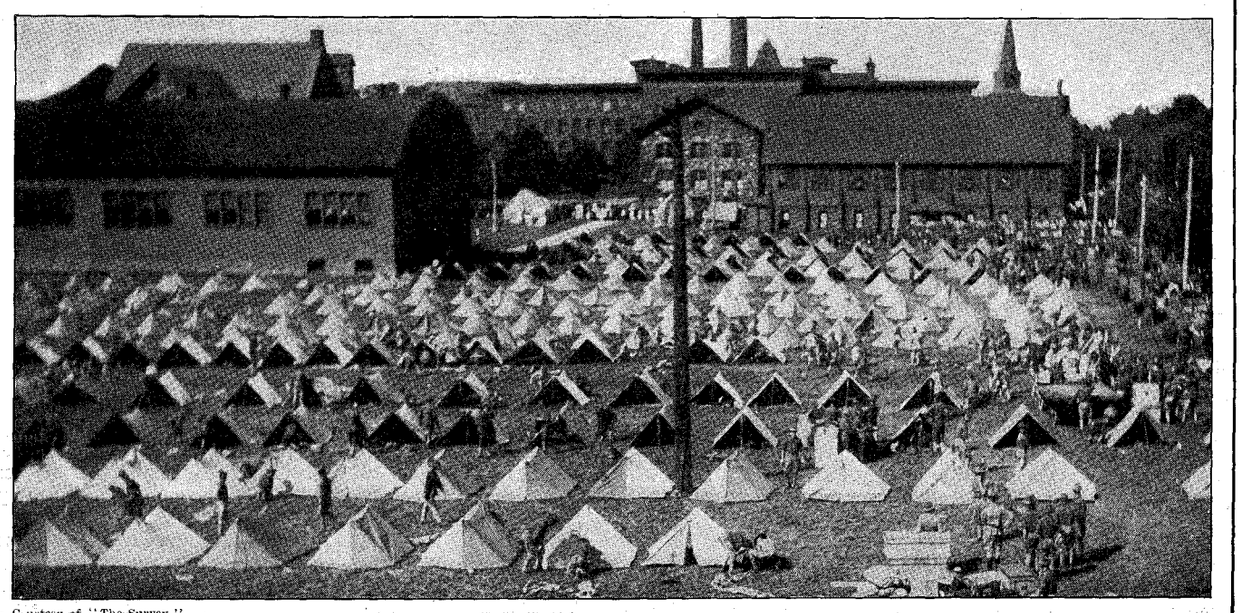
"The opposition of the managers to the Federation goes much further than refusal to recognize or deal with the union. They seek to extirpate it, root and branch, and declare that any man returning to work must renounce his membership and agree not to become a member so long as he continues in their employ."

The San Francisco *Bulletin* insists that "this and similar situations constitute an absolute menace to the common welfare, and they ought not to be tolerated." The California paper goes on to express its alarm:

"The danger in such a situation as this is not so much in violence which may occur during strikes. There has been almost no violence during the strike at the Calumet and Hecla mine. The real menace is in the toleration of a kind of government which allows a few property owners to make a mockery of the first principles of democracy. The miners are denied the right of expressing themselves politically, just as they are denied the right of dealing with their employers through their unions. The Board of Supervisors of Houghton County, in which the Calumet and Hecla mine stands, is controlled by the mine owners, and through this board the mining men practically control all the minor officials. That is, there is an oligarchy pure and simple."

OIL AND IDEALS IN LATIN LANDS

THAT OIL AND IDEALS, like oil and water, will not mix, is a lesson that some watchers of recent developments in Mexico and nearby countries feel President Wilson may soon be learning. If his present Mexican policy leads to armed intervention, says a London weekly, the President will have nothing more nor less than an "oil war" on his hands. Ex-Ambassador Wilson denounces the "sordid" mixing of rival oil concessionaires in Mexican politics, and in his lectures declares that British oil interests are behind the present Government in Mexico, just as American oil interests were behind the Madero Administration. British cruisers and United States battle-ships are on hand to protect the works of the Pearson oil interests near Tampico, which are imperiled by the operations of Mexican revolutionists. Lord Cowdray, head of the Pearson



Courtesy of "The Survey."

THEY HAVE TREATED THE STRIKERS FAIRLY.

At least such is the testimony, according to *The Survey*, of the average striker regarding the 2,700 Michigan militiamen who have been sent to keep order in the copper country. Some of them are here seen in camp. The conspicuous building at the left is the company-owned armory which is leased to the State, and the Calumet and Hecla Company's office is seen directly back of the flag-pole.

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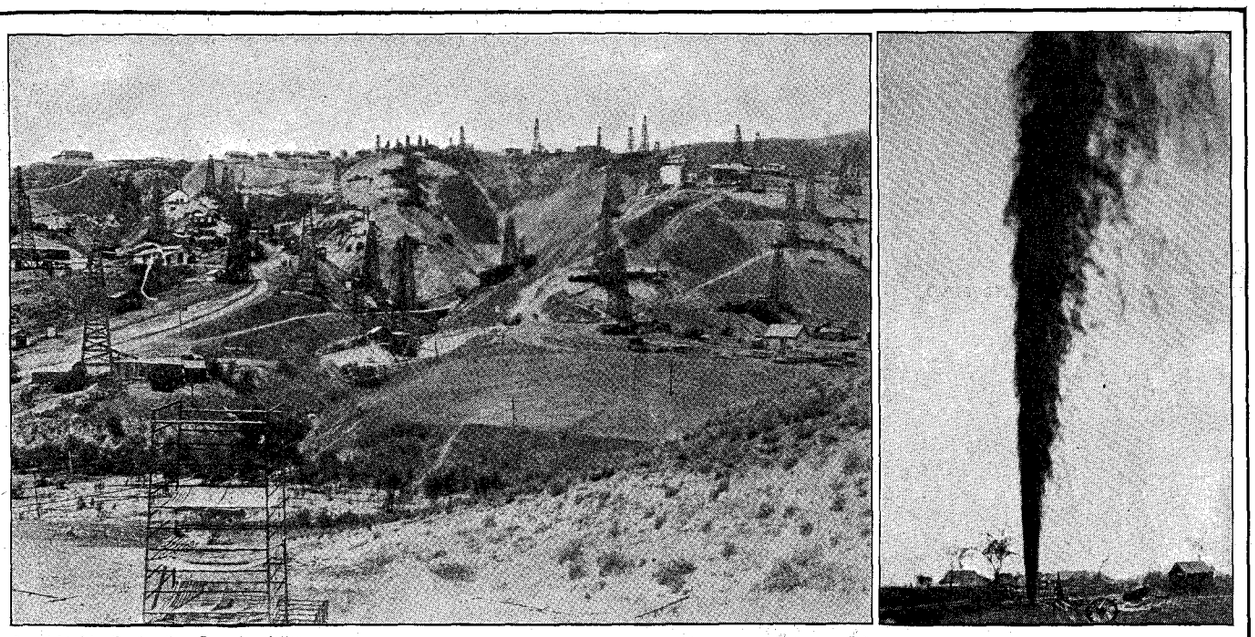

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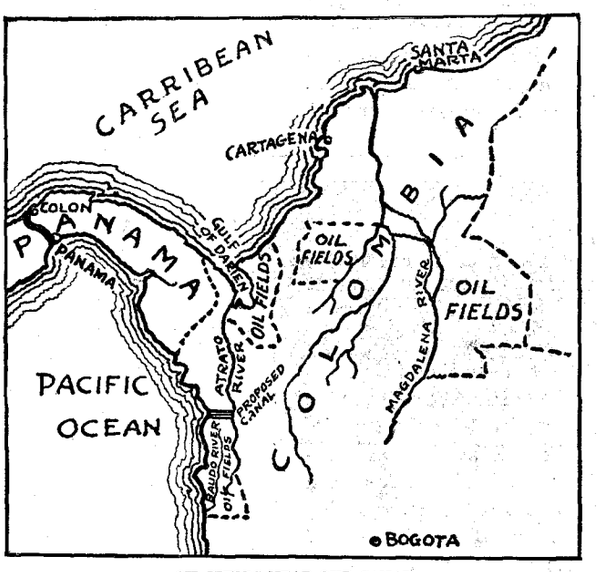
THEY ARE FIGHTING FOR THIS IN MEXICO.

Whether or not rival oil concessionaires are behind the opposing forces in Mexico, there is no question of the value to the ultimate victors of the control of rich oil properties like this. At the left is the Tuxpam oil-field; at the right, the Potrero gusher, near Tampico, the largest in the world.

companies, "has put the Monroe Doctrine to the test," notes the New York *Commercial*, by personally asking our Government to protect the interests he represents. This gentleman's solicitude "about his oil properties in the neighborhood of Tuxpam and elsewhere in Mexico is natural enough," observes the New York *Sun*, in view of the importance of petroleum nowadays, especially since the maritime Powers are substituting it for coal as fuel for their battle-ships. But this oil feature of the Mexican tangle is but a small part of the great problem of the Caribbean oil-fields, we read in a carefully prepared article in *The Sun*. The very fact that the Pearson contract for an oil concession in Colombia was withdrawn before its ratification by the Colombian Congress on the ground of its "being used to stir up American opposition" is taken as an indication of the growing realization of the importance of the problem in all the countries concerned. Efforts of British concerns to control the production of petroleum in the region of the Panama Canal are vastly significant, it is stated by *The Sun's* Washington correspondent, because they are bound up with the maintenance of British naval supremacy on the one hand, and on the other with the future of the Canal and our relations with Latin America under President Wilson's new "idealistic" policy. The difficulty apparently lies here: the only way the resources of the countries to the South can be developed is by granting concessions to foreign capital; the United States can not afford to let the oil supplies in the region of the Panama Canal "fall into the hands of potential enemies," yet our Government takes a position as discouraging to American as to European investors. To quote *The Sun's* remarks upon the prospect of British control of the Caribbean oil supply:



OIL-FIELDS NEAR OUR CANAL.

This map shows why the handing out of oil concessions by Latin-American governments is a matter of serious concern to President Wilson and Secretary Bryan. It also indicates where the Pearsons would probably have staked out their 10,000 square kilometers if the publicity aroused by their negotiations had not led to their voluntary withdrawal from so conspicuous a field for exploitation.

"What such a control would mean can hardly be appreciated until two great facts but little known are taken into consideration. One is that the mercantile marine is rapidly converting itself into an oil-consuming instead of a coal-burning agency. The other is that by virtue of the richness of the Mexican and other Caribbean oil-fields, together with their location, oil from these regions can be laid down at the Panama Canal for about half the cost of coal delivered at the same spot. These two facts, it is declared by experts, are alone sufficient to insure the unbounded success of the Panama Canal and make the control of the Caribbean oil-fields a tremendous weapon in the hands of their possessor."

Great Britain has discerned this, continues *The Sun*, and it finds reason to believe that Germany and France are also awaking to the situation. Now, we read further:

"What would be a perfectly normal situation of keen competition for acquisition of one of the richest oil-fields the world has ever yet known is complicated by the attitude taken by President Wilson with respect to the development of Latin-American natural resources. President Wilson, in his Mobile speech, declared himself as opposed to the granting of concessions by Latin-American governments, and announced that it was the mission of the United States to free these governments from foreign domination."

It is generally believed in Washington, according to this correspondent of *The Sun*, "that if President Wilson endeavors

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to put this declaration into practical effect, he will have embarked upon a very bold policy of international domination and that he will have to prepare himself for complications with the Old World Powers." For,

"If the Caribbean regions are to become the world's greatest source of supply of petroleum, which will also be obtainable at the lowest cost once the development of these fields is under way, it is hardly to be expected that these Powers are going to permit themselves to be deprived of the benefits of such natural resources because of a moral issue which they do not recognize."

England in particular, according to *The Sun*, has a long-term contract with Lord Cowdray for a "continuous supply of oil-fuel at a steady price" for the use of the Navy, and so is "bound by her most vital self-interest, that of maintaining her naval supremacy, to stand behind the Cowdray oil operations in every way." In Colombia, the Pearson interests wanted Congress to ratify a concession entitling them to exploit petroleum and carry on all works necessary for producing and transporting it in an area of 10,000 square kilometers "in any part of the national property." Press denunciations of this as a monopoly were answered vigorously by Lord Cowdray, who pointed out that there was no mention of "exclusive rights over the whole of Colombia" anywhere in the contract. Competitors of the Pearsons, who have obtained concessions in Colombia, support this assertion with regard to the final proposition, tho they add that the original Pearson scheme was to secure complete monopoly. The New York *Herald* quotes a prominent Colombian's comment that the Pearson contract "in reality" would have constituted a monopoly, because under it the British firm "would claim all the ground notoriously rich in oil and lay claim to any oil regions that might be discovered in the future." And several Washington correspondents heard the concession described as the groundwork for a system such as the East India Company built up in India and which would violate the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine. Altho the United States Government took no official stand against the contract, correspondents of the New York *Sun* and *Herald* agree that our State Department hoped for its rejection by the Colombian Congress, and received the news of its withdrawal by Lord Murray "with undisguised pleasure." The outcome is regarded as a "diplomatic victory" of "double value" to this country, according to *The Herald*, because—

"It at once establishes the policy with regard to Latin-American concessions laid down by President Wilson in his Mobile speech of October 28, and removes the one obstacle that stood in the way of a thorough and uninterrupted discussion of the Panama controversy with Colombia."

Lord Murray withdrew his contract, according to an explanation cabled by Pearson and Son to *The Herald*, "owing to the political feelings which have been engendered by the negotiations." Lord Cowdray, in a New York *Times* interview, insists that "misrepresentations of the concession in the American press influenced the withdrawal." But *The Times*, speaking editorially, deems it "more probable that the objections of Colombia herself to making contracts which would grant the right to develop oil-fields anywhere within her territory have been the controlling influence in the matter."

An important result of this withdrawal, says the New York *Herald's* representative at Washington, will be "according to one view," that "President Wilson now will be obliged to formulate and make known his policy for the development of Latin-American countries." *The Herald* reports further:

"Critics of the Administration declare that the President has not taken into consideration that the concession is a Latin-American institution; that all of those countries have, since the beginning, sought their development through concessions and in no other way, and that since the governments own all, or practically all, of the resources which foreign capitalists would seek to exploit, it is absolutely necessary to do business with the governments and to obtain concessions.

"If, then, the President is to oppose concessions, they ask, what means will he consider proper for the development of these countries?"

Still another question which President Wilson may have to face, in the opinion of this authority, is put thus:

"There are at the present time several American firms seeking oil concessions in Colombia in competition with the Pearson interests, and their efforts now may be expected to bring this question to an issue—What stand will the Administration take toward American concessionaires?"

DELAWARE'S WHIPPING-POST

THOSE PRISONERS in a Delaware jail, whose backs were still smarting from the first instalment of the whippings to which they had been sentenced, and who were shrinking from the appointed twenty lashes of the next "whipping-day," probably never knew that a Montana Congressman was urging the House of Representatives to step in and interpose the Federal arm between them and the complete carrying out of the sentence. Mr. Evans's arguments failed to convince his hearers of the need for immediate action, and the objects of his compassion received their full quota of stripes at the Newcastle whipping-post, despite his endeavors. Yet his efforts were not wholly wasted. For he succeeded in stirring up a chorus of protest and denunciation from those to whom "the falling of the lash upon the bared back of a culprit seems like a relic of barbarism," and, in answer, he elicited some thoughtful as well as spirited defenses of Delaware's ancient institution. "The whipping-post is a disgrace to your State, and, to my mind, to every one who upholds it," wrote one of New York's leading physicians to Governor Miller, in one of the many such communications the Delaware executive has been receiving of late. In Wilmington, Delaware, Socialists met and adopted resolutions denouncing the whipping-post as a "degrading, humiliating, and barbarous torture of its victims," offering support to those trying "to remove this blotch from Delaware," and urging Delaware's representatives in Washington to cease their efforts to "perpetuate a form of punishment which is a disgrace to a civilized State." But the one Congressman from Delaware, Mr. Franklin Brockson, quite undisturbed, rose in the House of Representatives and quoted Theodore Roosevelt as authority for the statement that "probably some form of corporal punishment would be the most adequate way of meeting the crime of wife-beating," and cited the Bible's warnings against sparing the rod. As quoted in the press dispatches, he said in part:

"I have but little patience with any man who permits his sympathy to run with a felon so far as to forget the rights of law-abiding citizens of the State.

"The State of Delaware being satisfied of the justice of her laws, is willing to stand alone for that which is right rather than to stand with the multitude for that which is wrong.

"All through the Bible, we are taught that corporal punishment does have a good effect.

"'Withhold not correction from the child, for if thou beatest him with the rod he shall not die.' 'Thou shalt beat him with the rod and thou shalt deliver his soul from hell.'"

And Governor Miller, besides reminding his correspondents in a public statement that they should memorialize the State legislature, which alone "can amend or repeal statutes," declares himself personally in favor of whipping because it is "the most effective barrier to vicious criminals on our statute-books." Crime is at a minimum in Delaware, according to the Governor, because of the "fear and public disgrace of the whipping-post." And he concludes:

"The whipping-post has been the fundamental punishment

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AT THE THIRTEENTH WHITE HOUSE WEDDING.

The President's second daughter, Jessie Woodrow Wilson, was married to Mr. Francis Bowes Sayre, in the White House, on November 25. The bride will be easily recognized in this picture of the wedding party; at her right sits her sister, Miss Margaret Wilson, and Miss Eleanor Wilson is seen at her left. Mrs. Wilson stands in the center behind them, between the President and the bridegroom. Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, Mr. Sayre's best man, stands beside him, directly back of Miss Eleanor Wilson. Washington observers detected in the wedding a note of that "Democratic simplicity" which has become recognized as characteristic of the Wilson régime.

in Delaware since 1656. It will continue in force until the people of Delaware of their own accord decree otherwise."

Congressman Evans's plan, upon which Congress has taken no action, would have the Attorney-General secure an injunction to prevent the Delaware officials from violating this provision of the Federal Constitution: "Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted." But, comments the Brooklyn *Eagle*, there is a question, first, whether this amendment limits State action; and, second, whether whipping is a "cruel and unusual" punishment. Cruel it may be, "but it was certainly not unusual when the amendment was drawn in 1789." Moreover, according to *The Eagle*, "even now some States other than Delaware use the punishment in treating certain offenses."

One of the papers which tells Delaware to "abolish its whipping-post," the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, remarks that its best defense was made by the late Chief Justice Lore, of that State:

"Judge Lore called attention to the position of the little State. It lies wedged between other States, sticking its populous northern nose up to within a few miles of the evil men of the great city of Philadelphia. It is situated upon the trunk lines of great railroad systems, and is the gateway of the travel for migrant criminals who flit from New York and New England through Philadelphia toward Baltimore, Washington, and the South and West. What more natural than that the birds of prey should touch Wilmington and fly; harass the State, rob and despoil it, or even make of it a temporary or permanent stamping-ground? The way to warn them off, said Mr. Lore, was to give them a strong dose of the cat-o'-nine-tails and hold its terror over them. Whipping is a discipline that brutes can understand; a corrective, a punishment, and a preventive."

But the Philadelphia daily is not convinced even by this argument, and proceeds to answer thus:

"If Delaware should adopt a method of burning at the stake for petty larceny, those of larcenous mind would undoubtedly give it a wide berth, for a time at least, but larceny in the remainder of the United States would not decrease. . . . An undue sentimentality with respect to criminals is to be discouraged, but brutality and cruelty never constituted a reformative process. If all the States were to revert to the whipping habit to-morrow the country would feel a sense of outrage."

And this, thinks the Washington *Star*, is about the last thing any State is likely to do. It says:

"It is inconceivable that any modern community should adopt the whipping-post as a means of correcting any form of offense against the law. It might, as in the case of Delaware, hold fast to the whip-handle, from force of habit, or because of a distaste for acknowledging that possibly it has been mistaken, a sense of pride preventing reform. But that is as far as the whipping-post will go as an American method of punishment, and it is a matter of national congratulation that it is maintained in only a few communities, and remains there as a relic of an ancient day. Its total extinction is only a matter of time, whatever may be the fate or the effect of the resolution now pending in the House."

Perhaps some of these Commonwealths that are so anxious to pluck out the mote that is in their brother's eye have penological beams in their own that need attention. As the New York *Times* observes:

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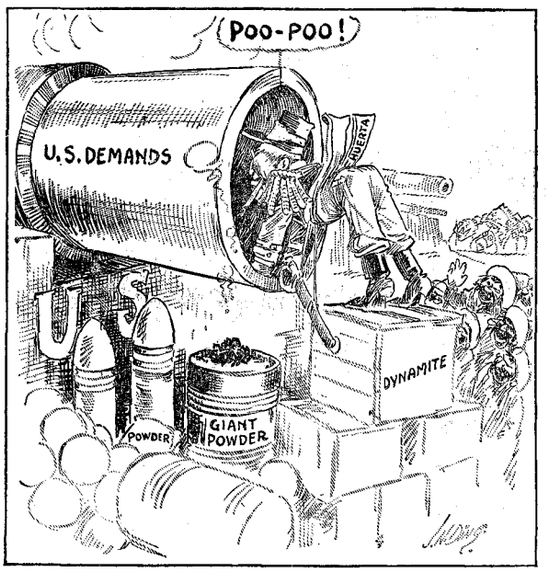
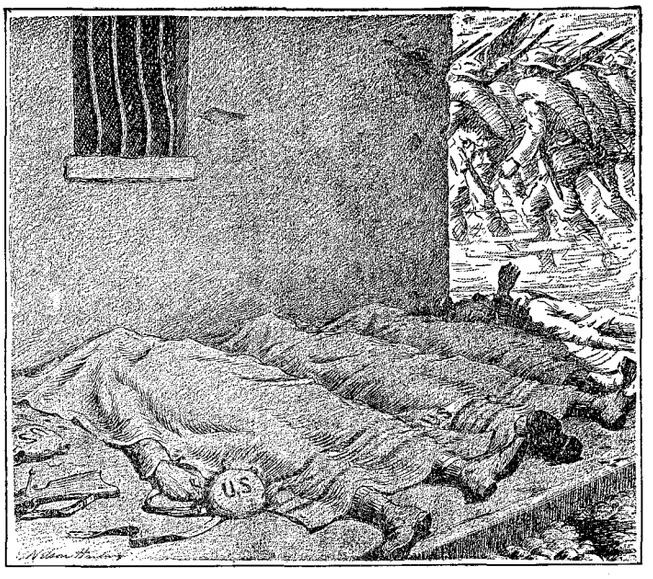


ENTERTAINING HIS COUNTRYMEN.
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.



THE COST OF INTERVENTION.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

THE LIGHT AND DARK SIDES OF OUR MEXICAN PROBLEM.

"Delaware's whipping-post is a symbol of conditions in jails about which the public does not like to think, and therefore they are neglected. Most States have abolished the whipping-post, but most States have jails and workhouses that are hotbeds of filth, immorality, cruelty, hardship, and, to make wretchedness more bitter, of favoritism."

STARVING THE RAILROADS

FINANCIAL STARVATION, our railroads say, is the fate confronting them unless they are permitted to increase their freight rates. So acute, in fact, is the condition of our great transportation systems, according to the testimony of railroad men, that the only alternative to increased rates is government ownership. "The margin between what we are taking in and what we are paying out is steadily growing narrower; we are suffering from slow starvation," declares W. C. Maxwell, traffic manager of the Wabash, and this statement virtually summarizes the evidence laid before the Interstate Commerce Commission last week, when it listened to the plea of the Eastern railroads—those in the territory east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac rivers—for a 5 per cent. rate increase. The shippers' side of the case is to be heard later. The advance asked for, according to a railroad official quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "would add between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000 to the revenues of the railroads involved," and of this total "about 50 per cent. would accrue to the three main systems, the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Baltimore & Ohio."

As explained to the Commission by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, the railroads of the country have felt the burden of the increased cost of living like all other enterprises or individuals, "but, unlike all others, have not been permitted so far to raise their prices or adjust their charges in recognition of that burden." Mr. Willard submitted figures to show that since 1910 the petitioning railroads have spent more than $600,000,000 in additions and improvements, while their net income in the same period has decreased more than $16,000,000, because operating expenses have increased faster than operating revenues. "These companies," he said, "apparently not only failed to earn any return whatever on the new capital invested, but saved even less from gross earnings, as returned upon the original property investment, than they were able to show before this large additional expenditure was made." Wage payments, he pointed out, "have gone up by leaps and bounds, largely as a result of mediation and arbitration proceedings," and he cited the recent award of $6,000,000 annually in increased wages to conductors and trainmen as an instance. Moreover, "the effect of the so-called 'full crew' laws alone has been to increase the expenses of these carriers more than $4,000,000 per annum." The Commission's decision in this case, argued Mr. Willard, "will mark an epoch," since it will very largely determine whether the country shall continue as in the past to look to private capital and private enterprise for its transportation requirements, "or be compelled finally to accept the only alternative possible—government ownership and control."

Wages and the cost of living have advanced throughout Europe in much the same way that they have in the United States, remarks the New York *Commercial*, and European railroads, like ours, "are feeling the burden severely." But—

"While many shippers and a large part of the public are opposing advances in freight-rates in the United States, European countries have authorized them in many important cases, and the roads owned by the governments have not hesitated to put additional burdens on every one who travels or ships goods."

"The wisdom of starving the railroads to death is difficult of demonstration," remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the New York *Sun* thinks that "the case for the railroads, in the main, is as clear as crystal." Among other papers which concede the justice of the railroads' petition are the New York *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Press*, *Times*, and *Journal of Commerce*, and the Baltimore *Sun* and *News*. The Boston *Transcript*, however, thinks that if the railroads win the desired increase "it will hardly be without challenge," for while the larger shippers are disposed to accept the higher rates "the small ones are more numerous and have already filed a formidable batch of protests against any change." And in the Chicago *Tribune* we read:

"Railroads are not only suffering from the sins of the past; they are suffering from the minor faults of the present management. A wider adoption of 'the public be pleased' policy would assist in creating a public opinion more favorable to the railroads and their real needs than yet exists—and that would be not merely for their benefit, but for that of the public. For it is a fact that unjust prejudice and excessive hostility against the common carriers react finally against the shipper and consumer—upon the whole nation, whose economic health and prosperous growth depend upon an adequate system of transportation."

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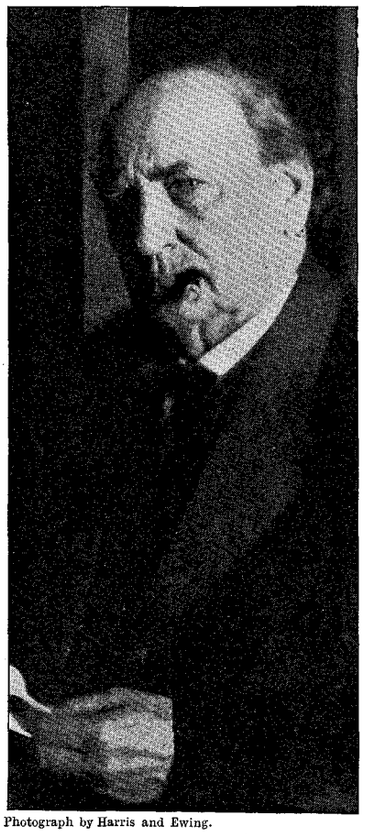
THE CONSERVATION SPLIT

SHALL EACH STATE regulate the use of all natural resources within its borders, or shall the final control rest in the strong hands of Uncle Sam? This question is the rock on which the conservation forces split during the fifth annual session of the National Conservation Congress in Washington last week. A struggle between the two factions for the control of the convention was predicted in advance, and both sides were freely accused of "packing" the meetings with their own adherents. As the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) explains, the advocates of national control believe that "the people of a State, Esau-like, are too prone to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, and, in their eagerness to see a speedy development of their community, are likely to give away rights that will wrong their children." On the other hand, in the States chiefly concerned there is an influential body of opinion which fiercely resents dictation from Washington concerning the disposition of their natural resources, and complains that the tendency of the present conservation policy is to tie up these resources in red tape so that nobody can get any benefit from them. As an illustration, the St. Louis paper cites the case of Alaska, "whose people have been long protesting because they are compelled to buy coal shipped from far-away points and sold at a high price when they have billions of tons of coal at home which the Government will not permit to be mined."



Photograph by Harris and Ewing.

HE LED THE REVOLT.

In the recent Conservation Congress Senator Bankhead, of Alabama, led the champions of State's rights in their unsuccessful effort to wrest control of the convention from the Pinchot forces.

This States' rights point of view found expression in the Conservation Congress in such incidents as the resolutions of the Arkansas delegation insisting on the abolition of the forest reserve and contending that the waterways of their State belong to the State and should not be governed by a bureau at Washington. This delegation then withdrew from the convention with threats to launch a rival organization to advance its views. The States' rights faction was led by Senator John H. Bankhead (Dem.), of Alabama, a close ally of Congressman Underwood. Of the other faction ex-Forester Gifford Pinchot is the generally accepted leader.

Altho the Pinchot forces finally triumphed to the extent of putting through a resolution recognizing the principle of Federal control of water-power, it was not until a number of delegates had withdrawn in dudgeon, and some editors see in the result only a barren victory. "The victory of the followers of Gifford Pinchot seems to be complete, but it may be that it has been achieved at fatal cost," remarks the Washington *Post* (Ind.), which notes that, in addition to the defection of the Arkansas delegates, "Governor Stewart, of Montana, says that he will never again appoint delegates to the Conservation Congress, and the Washington State delegation says that it is through." *The Post* argues that the resolutions of such a congress "are not worth the paper they are written on unless they represent public sentiment," and it goes on to say that "the West and Southwest are practically a unit in opposition to the Pinchot plan of water-power restrictions," and "Congress, too, is a bulwark of States' rights to-day." Hence, in defying the States' rights element, this Washington paper contends, "Mr. Pinchot is plunging his cause into politics in a fashion which separates the goats and the sheep into Progressives and Democrats." Of this aspect of the situation *The Post*, which leaves no doubt as to where its own sympathies lie, goes on to say:

"Now that the policy of Federal control and the States' rights doctrine have locked horns for fair on the conservation question, the political side of the issue thus sharply raised assumes proportions and features hitherto kept under the lid by general consent. All parties fell in with the sentiment that the new principle of the conservation of natural resources should not be made the plaything of politics or permitted to give rise to sectional feeling. Once in practise, however, the people of the States directly affected by the operation of the new-fangled system realized that they had been hoodwinked, and then began the internal struggle which had its climax in the disruption of the national body on Thursday.

"Party lines were not sharply drawn, it is true, but the political leanings of the leaders of the opposing sides show a line of cleavage too clear-cut to be misunderstood. Behind Gifford Pinchot, who, doubtless seeing that conservation and States' rights are too antagonistic to tolerate one another in the same territory, precipitated the split, there stand the group of ultraprogressives whose high connections with the Roosevelt and Taft Administrations gave opportunity for the enforcement of the conservation policy to extremes far beyond what the undeveloped States of the great West could support. . . .

"The battle will be to the finish, for there is no basis of compromise. The policy and the doctrine are irreconcilable on the main point in dispute. Who can doubt, surveying the situation from an outside coign of vantage, that the historical States' rights doctrine will survive? It is only when bureaucracy is permitted to write veto messages invalidating water-power legislation that the props are kicked from under the rights of the States to regulate their internal affairs."

Instead of a "battle to the finish," however, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* predicts a solution by compromise:

"The residents of the sections most affected are bitterly against the national policy. Oh the other hand, the Federal Government is not likely to relinquish control to the States. The present clash will continue until there is a compromise. The most likely solution is that the Government will adopt some practical plan that will eliminate red-tape delays and permit the development of the natural resources of the country, but will check the wastefulness that has prevailed in the past, and also prevent the monopolizing of natural resources by exploiters."

This year's Conservation Congress, in the opinion of the New York *Press* (Prog.), "included a good many people looking like Trojan horses"—in other words, "there were too many delegates from water-power States, representing exploiting interests rather than the public." *The Press* goes on to say:

"Anybody familiar with the methods and the personnel of the water-power lobbies that have been present in Washington so much of the time in recent years recognized familiar faces among the delegates to the gathering and wondered whether it was really a conservation gathering or a reunion of the lobby.

"Delegates to the convention came from the States with credentials from the Governors. Now that the popular zeal for the cause has somewhat subsided, the agents of selfish interests find it easy enough to get credentials from their Governors or other authorities with the appointing power, and these went to

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Washington, masquerading as Simon-pure conservationists, when, in fact, they were devoting their energies to the defeat of the very purposes which are presumed to animate, and did originally animate, these gatherings.

"To say this is by no means to impugn the motives of all, or probably a majority, of the men who went to take part in the gathering. It is merely calling attention to a condition which can not escape the notice of people observing the evolution of this movement."

The New York *Evening Mail*, another Progressive paper, also notes the zeal for States' rights displayed by the water-power interests, and remarks that—

"The principal opponents of national control, by the way, were not Southern men, but men from Oregon and the State of Washington, where there is extremely little sentiment in favor of conservation of any kind. Some of the most earnest advocates of national supervision were Southern men. The movement, like the cause of sanitation, has done a great deal of political good by inducing a national habit in looking at national questions.

"Conservation of the great national resources has never been and never will be a local question; and suspicion of national control in such a matter is itself suspicious."

The Phenix *Arizona Republican* (Rep.) rejoices over the outcome of the "brilliant fight for the people" led by Mr. Pinchot "against great odds and a splendidly organized force representing the special interests." It goes on to say:

"The latter won in the committee on resolutions, but it was defeated on the floor of the congress. It was hard there to offer any excuse in favor of monopoly. The friends of the people were wideawake and saw through the transparent argument against national control of the power sites and the forests."

No doubt there are two sides to this controversy, remarks the St. Louis *Republic* (Dem.), which thinks that, whether right or wrong, the decision of the majority to stand pat for national control of water-power has value, because—

"It gives general notice of the fact that there is a large and earnest body of men abroad and on guard who are determined that the resources of the country shall be managed for the benefit of the people of the country. They are opposed to water-power monopoly and opposed to any improvident granting of water-power privileges. It is complained that these men are retarding development in some States. If they are, they can not prevail very long, and in any event a little retardation now will be better than haste, with the resulting hopeless and permanent regret which some States already feel."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Harvard of the species is more deadly than the Yale.—*New York Press.*

WE note that the Anti-Saloon League elected a full set of officers.—*Columbia State.*

SULZER'S trial cost about $125,000, making it the most expensive boomerang on record.—*Chicago News.*

TAMMANY now has a splendid opportunity to carry out that "Economy" program.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

ST. PETERSBURG is flattered to know that it can impart éclat to a social career in Peoria.—*Philadelphia Record.*

THE tax on incomes that is causing most anxiety at present is the bill for the winter's supply of coal.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

HUERTA may be able to save his face, but those who have seen his pictures can hardly think it worth it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

"A STRONG people," Colonel Roosevelt says, "need never fear a strong man." There is that third-term talk again!—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

EQUAL suffrage prevails in Mexico to a large extent. The women are not permitted to vote and the men are afraid to.—*Kansas City Journal.*

WE believe that if Colonel Roosevelt ever gets to be President again he will have Congress come up to the White House and he will read his annual message from the front steps.—*Washington Herald.*

A GOOD deal of criticism of "Pindell of Peoria" is pure partizan piffle. Editing a paper in Peoria requires more ability then living on unearned increment in New York, and the Republican custom was to select Ambassadors because of their wealth.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

MR. PINDELL'S duties in Russia would be so light that Jim Ham Lewis could almost perform them himself.—*Boston Transcript.*

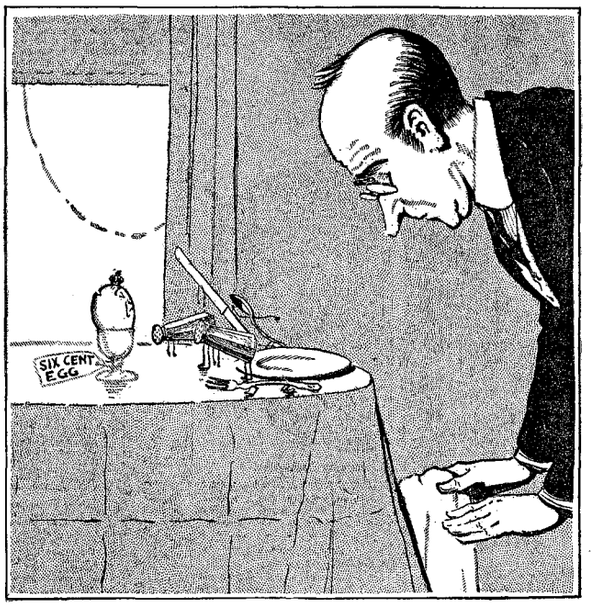
EXPERTS in Spanish are busy in telling us that the H is silent in Huerta, Permanently, let us hope.—*Springfield Republican.*

THOMAS EDISON complains that when he stops work he gets sick. How would you like to have an Edison or two working for you?—*Detroit Free Press.*

WE didn't put much over on Siam when Mr. Sweek was named as Minister. Siam sends us, in return, Mr. Phya Prabha Karavongse.—*New York Press.*

THE promptness and care with which Mr. Sulzer has filed his latest report of campaign expenditures indicates that he can learn some things, anyhow.—*Indianapolis News.*

GOVERNOR TENER has decided to accept the presidency of the National League, but he selfishly insists on completing his term in the lesser honor, the Governorship of Pennsylvania.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*



"THE AUTOCRAT OF THE BREAKFAST TABLE."
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

SAVE your money and buy an egg.—*Toledo Blade.*

WILL the income tax of labor leaders be collected "at the source"?—*Wall Street Journal.*

EGGS at seven cents each. How much of this does the hen get?—*New York American.*

THERE is a growing suspicion that the income tax law was really written by Henry James.—*Columbia State.*

"MEXICO for the Mexicans!" howls one of them. Well, are there any other bids?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

SENATOR LEWIS officially announces that the Pindell letter was almost a forgery.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE reports from Mexico show that Candidate Felix Diaz ran well—over the housetops.—*Kansas City Journal.*

IF the pauper hen of the old world is ever to serve the American consumer, now is her golden opportunity.—*Chicago News.*

AN "elastic currency" that would stretch through the holiday season would be a popular idea.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

THE still unnamed "man higher up" in the Police Department certainly deserves the prize for a long-distance altitude record.—*Wall Street Journal.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has done more than any other man of his time to improve the telegraph service in the dark spots of the earth.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

CONGRESSMEN will not be insisting so ardently on Government ownership of railroads when they understand that if Government owned the roads there would be no need for their receiving mileage money.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IT looks as tho Huerta would have to do his Christmas shopping early—or get it charged.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE Mexican situation always looks favorable from Washington, and unfavorable from Mexico.—*Philadelphia Press.*

NEWS that a new telescope is to bring the moon within twenty-nine miles of the earth begins to interest the real-estate men.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

DAYTON has invited Colonel Goethals to become city manager at his own salary. Dayton saw the need of a canal last spring.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

IT is to be observed that none of the amateur convicts who have been testing jails have yet investigated the Delaware system. There's a reason.—*Springfield Republican.*

TENURE of office in the Huerta Cabinet lasts long enough for the Minister to have himself photographed in evening dress and catch a train for Vera Cruz.—*New York Evening Post.*

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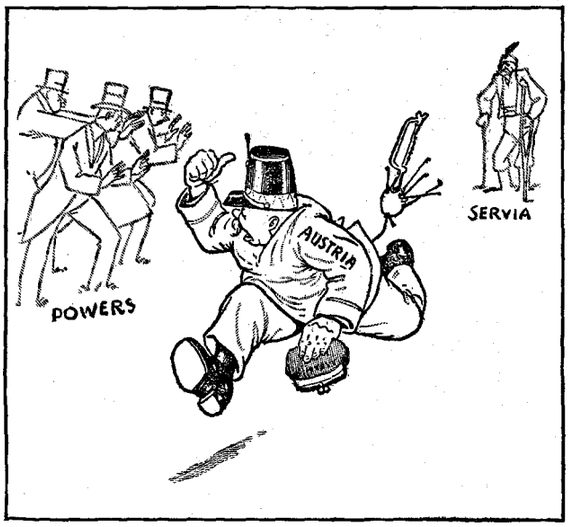
FOREIGN COMMENT

BALKAN INGRATITUDE TO RUSSIA

BITTER DISAPPOINTMENT is felt in Russia at the ingratitude of the Balkan nations, who seem to be taking their orders from Vienna after Russia saved them from Austrian invasion during the late unpleasantness. Russia has always regarded the Slav countries in the Balkans as foster-



RUSSIA'S VIEW OF AUSTRIA'S ACTIVITIES.
AUSTRIA—"Police! Police! A highwayman is chasing me!"
—*Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg).

children, saved from the Ottoman yoke by Russian arms, and to see these thankless offspring turn to Austria is a great grief to St. Petersburg. The Czar's Government feels as if the Balkan ground were slipping from under its feet, and is making great efforts to win it back. In a long editorial the semiofficial *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) reminds the Balkan Slavs of their not very remote past, and hints at the danger in the future if they continue to disregard the wishes of Russia:

"All the Balkan countries, not excepting Rumania and Greece, were not long ago provinces of the Ottoman Empire. They won political independence and exist as nations by the efforts and sacrifices of Russia, and, as long as they are not dead politically, can not forget to whom they owe their liberation. No matter how Russia's enemies try to pervert the truth, the Russian name will be sacred over the whole area of the Balkan Peninsula as long as the Serbs, Bulgarians, and Greeks are morally alive.

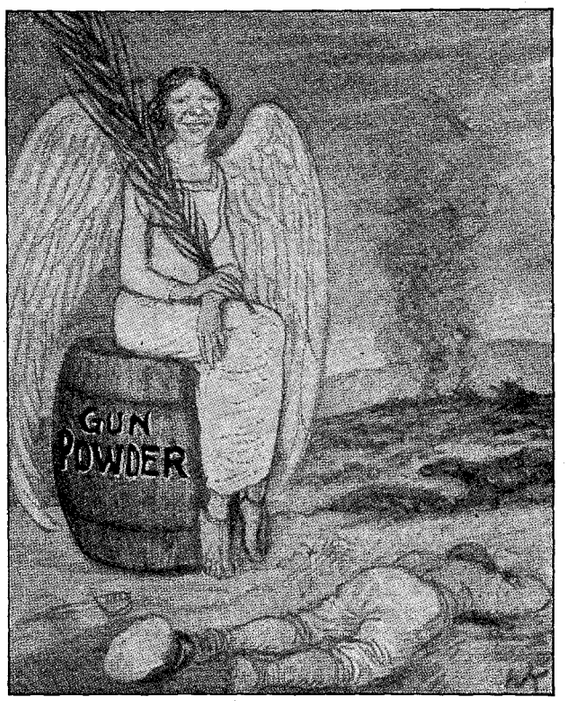
"The political influence of Russia in the Balkan Peninsula in 1913 has undoubtedly weakened. But not because Russia has forsaken the Balkan nations and considers her rôle in the Near East finished. Without the support of the Russian people, the Balkan War would have had a very different character. Bulgaria in the course of the war received from Russia clothing and footwear for her army, coal for the railroads, and large sums of money. Without the support of Russia, Bulgaria would have remained helpless at the critical moment. If, because of a shortage in fuel, the Bulgarian railroads should have ceased operations, the offensive campaign would have become impossible. The war would have been prolonged for an indefinite time, for the enemy could then have concentrated his forces. A short delay would have been enough to enable the Turks to fortify the Tchaldja positions and make them impregnable. The victorious beginning and termination of the first war were made possible, first of all, by Russia's support. Servia and Montenegro, if not for the help of Russia, would not now be dividing between themselves the Sanjak of Novi-Bazar.

"Austria concentrated against Servia her mobilized Army, but refrained from invading Servia exclusively for the reason that Russia had retained under colors 400,000 reservists. . . . Only Russia's readiness to protect Servia by force of arms averted an Austrian invasion of Servian territory. Further, only to Russia are the Serbs obliged for the extension of their border lines in the direction of Albania.

"All these disinterested acts of Russia for the benefit of Servia and Bulgaria were soon forgotten by their leaders. When the decisive moment came, neither the Bulgarian Czar nor the Servian King agreed to the unconditional arbitration of the Russian Emperor. Then followed the disintegration of the alliance, and the fratricidal war. The war was begun despite the efforts of Russian diplomacy, despite the hopes of the Russian people. At that tragic hour Russian diplomacy did not reveal either art or strength. But even then Russia did not turn away from the Balkans. Behind the Balkan politicians with their criminal mistakes were their nations, innocent and obedient to the commands of their masters. For their sake Russia continued her work, saving from the fire all that was possible.

"A great deal has been saved, more than was expected. All the Bulgarian territory to the very capital was occupied by the enemies' troops. Notwithstanding that, Bulgaria emerged from the trial . . . with an enlarged territory. Servia is still being protected by Russia against an Austrian invasion. With all that, it is impossible not to see that the leading political circles of the Balkan countries are hostile toward Russia, and inclined to enter into closer relations with Austria-Hungary. And not only inclined, but actually doing so.

"Russia has not forsaken the Balkan peoples, and continues to guard their interests. It is due solely to her efforts that each disputed question is solved, as far as possible, in accord with the needs of Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro, and Greece, and against the claims of Austria. But after all it somehow happens that



RISKY THRONE OF THE BALKAN PEACE ANGEL.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

the vision of the Balkan statesmen is turned with vast respect toward Vienna, and with total indifference toward St. Petersburg.

"Russian diplomacy warned the Bulgarian Government that an attack upon Servia and Greece would be ruinous to Bulgaria; Austro-Hungarian diplomacy assured the Bulgarian statesmen that at the decisive moment they would have the support of Austria. Relying upon the Austrian assurances, the Bulgarian

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Government risked a new war and lost all that had been gained in the war with Turkey. It might have seemed that in their wrath they would have turned against Austria, who instigated Bulgaria to an insensate war with Servia. But in reality it appears that the Bulgarians attribute their failures, not to the blunders of their leaders, and not to the instigation of Austria, but to Russia, who tried hard to keep them from that false step."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE IRON HAND IN PEKING

VICTOR HUGO, in his "History of a Crime," described the autocratic act by which Napoleon III. imprisoned the deputies and established himself in the seat of supreme authority. Perhaps Hugo's novel has been circulating in China, or perhaps Yuan Shi-kai has been reading the life of Cromwell or the dispatches about Huerta. At any rate, the President-Dictator of China has recently "purged" his Parliament by expelling the three hundred members of the Kuo Ming Tang party. This party was formerly headed by Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, who led the recent Southern rebellion and is now in exile. At the time of the rebellion the party was required to dismiss its Southern leaders, but it kept up its fight in Parliament for the curtailment of Yuan's authority. The crisis came when the Kuo Ming Tang proposed the adoption of a constitution that would make the President entirely subordinate to the Parliament, and Yuan met the crisis by expelling the party. Disorders and disaffection are reported by cable as being very prevalent throughout the Republic, and executions in Peking are "numerous." Yuan's purge paves the way for a constitution more to his mind, and, in fact, as the Peking correspondent of the London *Times* says, "it was intended to get rid of that party's opposition to his demand for a constitution giving him comprehensive powers." The correspondent goes on to say that Yuan's demands are reasonable in view of the obvious incapacity of the Young China Parliament. Editorially *The Times* observes:

"Foreigners at Peking concur, it seems, in the opinion that, as matters stand, the best interests of the country will be served by concentration of power in the hands of the one man who has proved himself capable of evolving something like order out of the republican chaos; but they entertain grave misgivings, according to our correspondent, with regard to his means of obtaining it. The establishment of an autocratic régime, by summary measures of the kind which Yuan Shi-kai has adopted, is evidently fraught with danger to himself and to the State; but desperate diseases require desperate remedies. Admission of the necessity for one-man rule at the present juncture would appear to involve the necessity for heroic measures. The Kuo Ming Tang has given conclusive proof, during the past two years, that constitutional government in China is at present an unattainable ideal. Its constructive activities have achieved nothing beyond voting itself salaries on a liberal scale, while its destructive energies have been persistently directed to thwarting the head of the State and his advisers in every important measure of foreign and domestic policy. Its disappearance from the scene puts an end to any immediate prospect of representative institutions at Peking, but there is evidence and to spare, at the capital and in the provinces, that the Chinese people are weary of political adventures, and that Yuan Shi-kai's assertion of an effective dictatorship, however unconstitutional, will be generally approved."

TAKING ON THE PILOT.

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

THE FIRE-FIGHTER.

Yuan finds the crown the best extinguisher for revolutionary flames.

—*Tokyo Puck.*

The President of the Chinese Republic has been over and over again charged with an ambitious aim at reviving in himself the ancient imperial supremacy of an extinct dynasty. Of this the great London daily observes:

"In wiping out his political opponents Yuan Shi-kai, following the dynastic traditions of China's rulers, is at pains to explain and to prove to the nation that the Kuo Ming Tang has been guilty of the sin of rebellion and of organized conspiracy against the Government at Peking. The blow which has now fallen was by no means unexpected. In his inaugural address, delivered on October 10, . . . the President said certain things which, to a Chinese audience, pointed unmistakably to a conservative reaction on definite lines, and to forcible control of militant Young China. . . . . .

"Yuan Shi-kai believed then, and evidently believes now, in educating the people to some conception of the principles of self-government before giving them Parliamentary institutions. His political attitude is, in fact, strongly reminiscent of the statecraft of Prince Ito and the Elder Statesmen of Japan. In executive matters he has exprest with equal frankness his determination to put an end to 'the restrictions which had been placed on his authority,' following up this announcement by recommending to the Senate certain drastic amendments of the Provisional Statutes, with a view to relieving Parliament of further concern in the making of treaties, the declaration of war, or the appointment of Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors. In a word, the President has boldly assumed the prerogatives which, from time immemorial, have been vested in the Throne."

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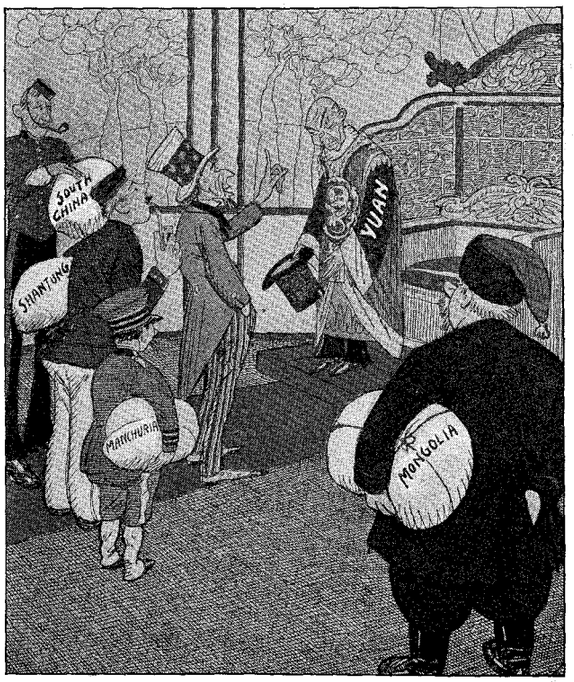
SWITZERLAND AS A WAR HOSPITAL

SWITZERLAND, the cradle of the Red Cross Society, now offers its services as a common hospital for the European nations in case of war. The land of William Tell is to be made sacred and inviolable, and the wounded soldier is to be within its border a patient for the most skilful and well-equipped surgeons and nurses in the world. Such at least is the proposal of the *Tagblatt* (Berne), which puts it in this way:

"It is supremely necessary that Switzerland be accorded neutrality and inviolability in case her neighbors go to war. But our country would also suffer irreparable loss if, while they respected our territorial rights, our neighbors should find it was to their own interest to prevent exportation of foodstuffs and coal. We should be in a sad plight if we were suddenly reduced to exist on our own native resources. It is certain that the Helvetian authorities should at once, in the time of peace, fix their attention on this subject."

The matter can only be arranged and the remedy for a possible contingency obtained by means of a treaty with some powerful neighbor, Germany for instance, and we read:

"It is quite reasonable to think that Switzerland should negotiate a treaty with one of the neighboring States which would guarantee the passage through its territories of goods required by Berne or Geneva. But even such a treaty with only one of the countries on her frontiers would not insure her security from hindrance or molestation from other Powers. . . . It is therefore an absolute necessity that Switzerland should come to a definite understanding with all the countries by which she is surrounded."



YUAN'S LESSON.

UNCLE SAM—"Waal, Yuan, if ye want to make yer new republic go, what I say is, pay off yer creditors!"

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Switzerland, however, continues this paper, must not expect to get something for nothing, and the daily of the Swiss capital continues:

"In exchange for the protection and immunity which she requires, Switzerland must undertake in case of war to take charge of the wounded of both parties to a war. Payment for such service must be fixt at a definite rate. Switzerland would undertake to care for those wounded and return them to their country on their recovery. . . . The fear of being boycotted or cut off from the supplies she needs would at once be banished if Switzerland made herself the common ambulance hospital of Europe."

Indorsing this proposition the *Journal de Genève* says:

"The idea put forth by the *Tagblatt* is both original and interesting. Switzerland, the cradle of the Geneva Convention and the Red Cross Society, will feel honored on being accepted as the Good Samaritan of Europe, and will act as such under the auspices of all belligerant Powers. Of course, much material expenditure will be needed before this scheme can be realized. This will necessitate due preparation in time of peace. In any case war among her neighbors will demand great sacrifices on the part of Switzerland. We should be happy to think that the main part of these sacrifices would merely mean the care of the wounded, the relief of agony. To prepare for such a work and to carry it out would be in accord with our best traditions, and the rulers of our State could certainly count on the eager cooperation of the whole people."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARGENTINA'S ADMIRATION FOR THEODORE ROOSEVELT

ARGENTINA, the paradise of the toreador and the Spanish cowboy, can also admire the manly and literary qualities of the former ranchman who has stood at the head of affairs in a sister republic. Thus it is that Colonel Roosevelt, one of the conquerors of Spain in Cuba, a mighty hunter, rider, and traveler, is at present receiving a good deal of genuine homage from the press of Latin America. Argentina seems to regard him as a real and sympathetic friend. He is the object of gratitude as a President of the United States who won for the Government at Buenos Aires the admission to the Hague Conference, and we read in the *Prensa*, the great daily of that capital, the following glowing tribute to our countryman:

"This visit of the ex-President has antecedents which make it particularly pleasing and interesting to the nations for whose international position and rehabilitation he used his influence, urging that they be invited to participate in the Hague conferences. It was at The Hague that they figured for the first time in the concert of the great Powers as peoples with the rights of nations.

"If for nothing more than this, Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to the consideration and gratitude of these countries, elevated through his influence and intercession to the rank of recognized nations, but up to that time obstinately considered by the Powers as something less than colonies.

"He is also worthy of our acknowledgment and gratitude for the continental unity which he has cultivated, seeking to embody in Pan-American relations their economic and commercial conveniences from which the United States, the great Republic, proposes to derive solutions for the arduous problems which its growth as an industrial and financial power presents, and whose abundance of resources and energies makes necessary the expansion of its foreign trade.

"For this policy no other part of the world is more propitious and favorable than South America, with its vast and growing elements of progress and wealth, with indigenous and spontaneous industries to attract capital and labor, with consuming markets in rapid development; a field open to-day to the competition of the great nations who are seeking profitable outlets for their capital and merchandise.

"As among these, none is more apt or auspicious for this purpose than the Argentine Republic, as it alone has 40 per cent. of the foreign trade, as a whole, of the twenty Latin-American republics of the continent."

This paper dwells with particular emphasis on the ex-President's tact and geniality in modernizing and so far modifying the application of the Monroe Doctrine as to be "adapted to the requirements, interests, and reciprocity" of relations between the United States and Latin America. As the *Prensa* puts it:

"Mr. Roosevelt will now have the opportunity of seeing with his own eyes and corroborating by personal investigation his calculations on which he based and inspired his continental policy, and thus confirming the judgment which he may have formed at a distance through the information of others.

"Altho he does not bring official credentials, he brings them unofficially from the great people he has governed and with whom his words have such great influence. It is therefore fitting

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that we should endeavor to make his stay agreeable and also to furnish him with everything that may serve him as an element of judgment and of appreciation of the degree of national development, of the live and powerful energies which give it an impulse, and the limitless sources of wealth, and almost all of these in an embryonic stage of exploitation and requiring capital to make them grow.

"The distinguished visitor, thus informed and imprest by the vigor of a great country as yet in formation, will be able to recognize with the sure eye of a statesman, developed in a country of growth similar to this, all its inborn power and vitality, and from his commanding position will be able to make the most efficacious propaganda ever made in favor of this Republic."

Great hopes are exprest that a reelection of the Colonel will still further strengthen the ties which bind the sister republics lying north and south of the Equator:

"If later in the varying course of political events in the United States, where his name has such great weight, he should again

UNCLE SAM—"I'll water these revolutionary mushrooms, and, when they are ripe, I'll gather them."

—*Hojos Selectas* (Barcelona).

be called to rule over its destinies, we should have in him a decided and enthusiastic promoter of this policy of international solidarity, insisted upon by him with the fervor of his convictions which marks all his campaigns.

"Meanwhile, this careful politician and great statesman will return our amiable hospitality by a series of lectures on certain interesting subjects. On these subjects his opinions and views will be good counsel, based on the experience and wisdom acquired in governing men and their interests."

The republics of South America are quite ready to sit at the feet of the Colonel and take the lessons of political wisdom which this soldier and statesman can so vigorously impart. As this paper declares:

"At the farewell banquet given him in New York he sketched his themes for the lectures he is to deliver here, and his discourse, freed from the enthusiasm of the moment and the occasion, states some of the evils from which we should try to preserve ourselves, so as not to fall into errors and indifference which complicate the problem of conservation and national welfare, a problem recognized by all political parties in their programs for the purification of politics and government.

"Mr. Roosevelt's visit is therefore welcome, and will be interesting and instructive and even of national importance."

THE VERDICT IN THE KRUPP SCANDAL

THE SECOND TRIAL in the case of the Krupp Manufacturing Company reveals the fact that the prevalence of graft and political corruption is not confined to one side of the Atlantic Ocean. In the first trial of the Krupp Company the charges were not plainly established. The second trial was brought about by a speech made in the Reichstag by Liebknecht, who appears to have taken the place of Bebel as leader of the Socialist party. This speech had an immediate effect. The Ministry, headed by the Chancellor, Mr. Bethmann-Hollweg, felt bound to start a second investigation, and it was soon found that Brandt and Eccius, Krupp officials dealing with the Government, were revealing to foreign governments the plans of the German War Office. This was especially the case with regard to Brandt, who had formerly been a subofficer, or non-commissioned officer, in the German service, and at the time of his trial was the Berlin agent of the Krupp firm. Mr. Eccius, one of the directors of the Krupp factory, was also involved, according to Liebknecht, in the same nefarious transactions which, as the Socialist leader declared, redounded to the "social, political, and financial profit" of the persons concerned. Brandt having been condemned to fine and imprisonment, and Eccius to pay a heavy fine, the German press think the character of German armament manufacturers and of the German Government has been vindicated before the world. As we read in the *Berliner Tageblatt:*

"A German law court has never been called upon to confront a more delicate case than that of the Krupp scandal. Military questions of the utmost importance were at stake. The reputation of a manufacturing firm of world-wide fame was at stake also. In this trial the judge was bound to consider not only the rights of a commercial firm, but also the reputation abroad of the German nation.

"The sentence was all the more commendable when we consider the attempts that had been made to influence in one or another direction the independence of the tribunal. The sentence which condemns Brandt to a fine which he is quite able to pay, and to a short imprisonment which he certainly can endure without much physical or mental inconvenience, is, in our opinion, good and reasonable. The world will now recognize the fact that Berlin, in the face of all the Krupps, maintains the purity of her judicial ermine."

But the Krupp house, which has done so much to enrich stockholders and enable nations of various grades of civilization to destroy each other with the finest of modern machinery, declares the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), will suffer both in trade and reputation from this last dismal act of the Krupp scandal. To quote the words of this organ of the middle class in Berlin:

"Much damage will be done to the reputation of the Krupp firm by these recent revelations. The business honor as well as the actual worth of their industrial productions must suffer injury from the results of the Brandt trial. But, however grave have been the consequences of this case, the German Government stands helpless in facing them. One thing is certain. Justice in Germany has been vindicated, without respect to either private or public interests.

"The Krupp trial has not involved the reputation of either a high military officer or a Minister of the Government. The Ministry, with Bethmann-Hollweg at its head, can present itself to the Reichstag with clean hands. Pitiless has been its prosecution of the guilty ones. For the doings of the Krupp house the German Government accepts no responsibility."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* and the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, both organs of more or less commercial character, agree in regard to the sentence passed on Brandt. The former says in a long editorial:

"The tragedy is closed. Four months' imprisonment for Maximilian Brandt, the Berlin Government superintendent of the Krupp house, and a fine of 12,000 marks for Director Eccius close the deal. . . . Germany stands vindicated before the nations."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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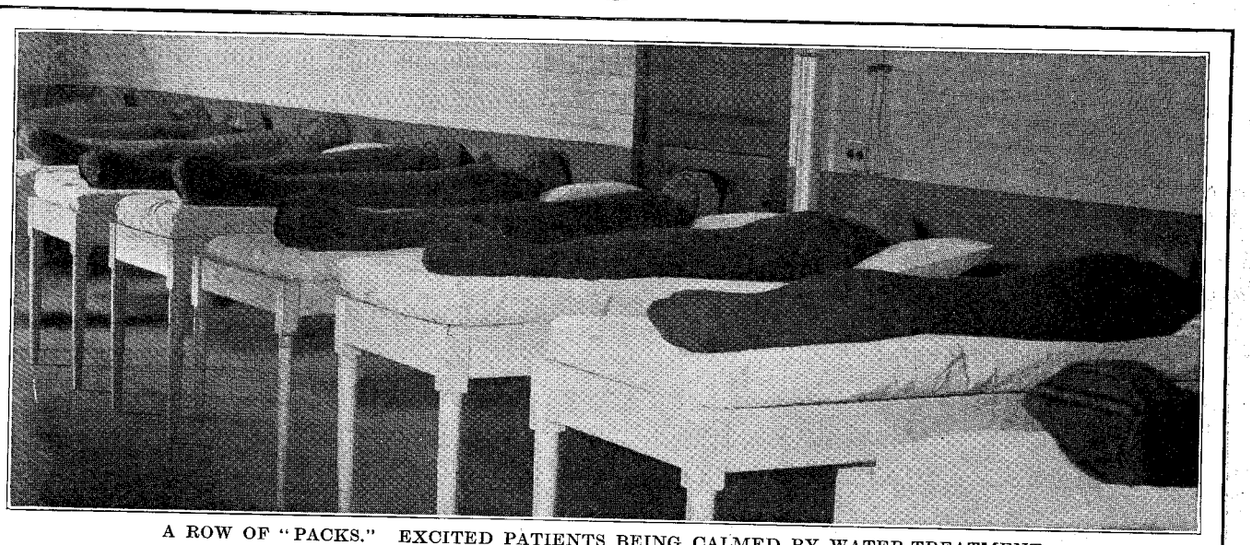

A ROW OF "PACKS." EXCITED PATIENTS BEING CALMED BY WATER-TREATMENT.

WATER TO QUENCH THE FIRES OF MANIA

HYDROTHERAPY, or water-cure, is being used with great success in the Government Hospital for the Insane, at Washington, in the treatment of mental disease. Its methods are described in *The Modern Hospital* (St. Louis, November), by Dr. Mary O'Malley, senior assistant physician to the hospital. This form of treatment, we are told by Dr. O'Malley, has been growing in favor in this country during the past ten or fifteen years, both in mental and other ailments, and all authorities now recognize that there is a rational basis for its employment. The action of water on the human economy is very wide in its scope, owing to its capacity for gradation. It can be used as a vapor, a liquid, or a solid; in applying heat and cold, as an unadulterated agent, or with medicinal properties in solution. It can be applied with various degrees of pressure in showers, sprays, etc. The writer goes on:

"The physical forces—cold, heat, and pressure—produce the physiologic action from which the resultants are received that combat disease. The physiologic action is produced through the skin, and the reaction of the blood-vessels and nerves in the skin to the physical forces applied by the water is an indication of the effect produced by it. The physiologic effects are eliminative, stimulative, sedative. . . . . .

"Hydrotherapy is capable of good, and it is also capable of doing harm, and all conditions must be taken into account, so that it may combine the greatest benefits with the least possible injury. Two of the greatest benefits consist essentially in securing quietness in the day and sleep at night. These are among the main objects to be obtained—to keep the patients quiet, and, what is most important, to maintain a hospital instead of an insane asylum. The sustaining of the general hospital tone in an institution of this class is of the greatest significance to the patients. We win thereby both our position and theirs in the estimation of the public."

The writer considers quieting the patients one of the most worthy objects of the whole treatment and one of its essential problems. To secure this, every means seems right which does not require too much compulsion, or where the force required does not outweigh the benefit. And to quiet a noisy patient, a hot or cold pack two or three times daily is better than to have the whole ward disturbed. One of the ways in which hydrotherapy is applied in cases of mental disease is the continuous bath, called by Dr. O'Malley, "the treatment *par excellence* for all cases of mental disorders." As we read:

"They have been used in this country for the past ten or twelve years, but have been in existence in Germany for at least a quarter of a century, being introduced by Kraepelin and others. To quote from Kraepelin, 'it has been proved by experience that the treatment of excited patients in the continuous bath possesses advantages over all other treatments.' . . . . . .

"A bathtub especially adapted for use with a constant inflow and outflow of water, regulated by a control table, and in which the patient may be suspended in a hammock in the water, is necessary for the successful continuous bath, the head being well supported above water by an air-pillow. All restraint or influence of this nature should be avoided in continuous baths; it is not advisable even to throw a sheet across the tub, but let the patients follow their inclinations—wander at will about the room. If they get out of the tub, they usually return to the bath after a chilly sensation is experienced from leaving the warm water. The duration of these baths depends to some degree on the patient's mental condition at the time. Sometimes one or two hours in the bath will relieve distressing symptoms, and, again, it will require hours or even days to subdue an excitement. The temperature of the water should at no time exceed 100° F., altho it is advisable, where it is possible to do so, to vary the temperature of the water between 95° and 98° F. Our bath mistress is always instructed under no conditions to allow the water to rise above 98° F. However, with the greatest precautions sometimes in a large institution, where there is such an irregular demand on the hot-water supply, the temperature of the water may rise to 100° F., or more. It is in these conditions that a serious depression or collapse may ensue.

"We obtain excellent results from the association of prolonged baths with repose in bed for the treatment of excited cases. In the general treatment the procedure is as follows: the patient remains in the bath during the period of excitement, be it one or several hours, and at times the bath is frequently extended throughout the day and occasionally into the night. As soon as quietness ensues she is placed in bed, where she stays as long as she remains quiet or until the return of the excitement. She is then placed again in the bath until the symptoms have disappeared. By this treatment we find complications are prevented, and the period of excitement is shortened and in many cases entirely suppress; isolation and destruction to clothing and furniture are avoided and trauma lessened. . . . . .

"Next to the continuous baths, the cold pack is the most valuable remedy in cases of excitement. Its immediate effects are calming, and it is apparently the most practical method, as it is available at any and all times. . . . Tho the continuous bath is superior in many respects, yet it can not be well carried out extensively in large institutions. . . . In excited cases these

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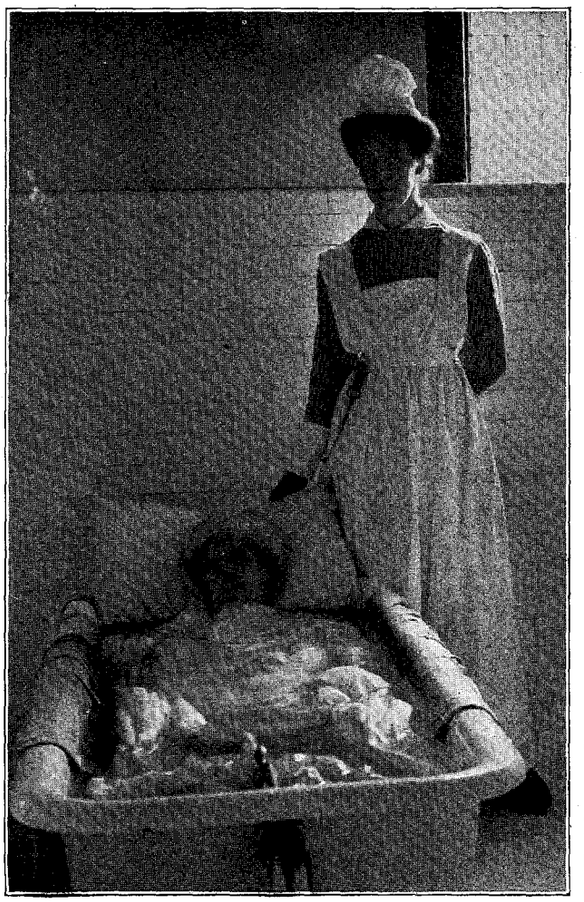
treatments should be administered for from forty-five to sixty minutes, and may be renewed three or four times daily. In this hospital patients are sometimes packed before breakfast, before the hydriatic department has opened for the day; the patient is again treated in the douche room during the morning hours; after her return to the ward, if she is very restless, she is again packed. These cases are often given a pack at bedtime, and it performs wonders during the night if a patient is restless or becomes excited."

Other applications of the water-cure in such cases are the hot pack, sitz baths, and needle douches. That the patients



"THE TREATMENT *PAR EXCELLENCE*"

For all cases of mental disorders is the "continuous bath."

do not object to the treatment and recognize its good effects is shown by the following anecdotes, quoted by Dr. O'Malley from a recent paper by Dr. Reid:

"In one of our wards at the present time is a woman who for many years has been treated for recurrent attacks of mania. For certain reasons it is necessary to keep her in a chronic ward at some distance from the hydrotherapy room. When her excitement becomes so intense that it is impossible to bring her to the hydrotherapy room for treatment, she asks permission to sit under the shower-bath for two hours daily. Notwithstanding the fact that her excitement and confusion become so great as to render her almost incapable of performing a rational act or uttering a coherent sentence, she makes her way to the bathroom and takes her treatment with great regularity. A retired army major who has recently recovered from an attack of mania told me that he had tried all possible combinations of the water treatment, and had worked out for himself quite an elaborate program, which he found of great benefit in lessening his excitement. This consisted in taking the hot box for fifteen minutes, cold pack for one hour, hot needle bath, followed by cold shower, and Scotch douche. He also found that sleep could be induced during his periods of greatest excitement by the use of a continuous bath at 99° F. for one hour."

SANITY AND INSANITY

BEFORE WE TALK about the recent increase of insanity, it will be well for us to inquire whether we have not been making our tests of sanity more rigid. If more students fail in the entrance examinations of a college than failed fifty years ago, it would be unsafe to conclude that boys are growing more stupid; the examinations may be harder. Dr. C. W. Saleeby, in an article entitled "Some Varieties of Sanity," contributed to *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London), raises this question, which he considers worthy of serious thought. The popular and legal view that insanity is a condition of the intellect or reason, Dr. Saleeby pronounces "pure nonsense." The intellect, he says, may be feeble, mediocre, acute, shallow, or profound, in sanity or insanity. The trouble lies quite otherwhere. The supposed irrationality of the lunatic is absolutely reasonable, but reasonable upon false premises; and they are false because his mind is diseased, in the realms of memory and emotion and control. He goes on:

"Once we realize that a criterion is not to be found in the realm of reason or logic, we find ourselves compelled to think, for quite a long time, before we can substitute new criteria or definitions. Gradually it becomes clear that, as real students of the mind have always known, there is no hard-and-fast line between sanity and insanity. Once start thinking about it, and you will find that the whole truth of the matter was humorously and finally exprest by Robert Louis Stevenson, when he said that 'Every man has a sane spot somewhere.' And when practical judgments for practical purposes are needed, we shall find ourselves, if free to do so, making our decisions, not upon any grounds of theory, but simply with the hope of doing the least harm and the most good in the circumstances.

"Before me is a volume on 'The Criminal Responsibility of the Insane,' published by Churchill in 1856, for the author, Dr. Caleb Williams, whose grandson I happen to be. Dr. Williams, a leading alienist of his day, and visiting physician to the Retreat at York, had done his best to save the lives of two lunatics who had committed murder. In one case Baron Bramwell dismissed his evidence with a series of contemptuous observations, based largely on the view that the Retreat was a humane institution, and that those connected with it had views of peculiar sentimentality; and the man was hanged. Any one reading the case and the subsequent comments of knowledge upon it may see that in our own day the murderer would have been sent to an asylum. No kind of opinion, in this country now, less than sixty years after, would call this man anything but a lunatic, tho Dr. Williams was looked upon as mad himself for maintaining that view then.

"In a word, we have immensely raised, in certain arbitrary directions, our standard of sanity; and when Sir James Crichton-Browne reminds us of the great increase in the number of certified lunatics in the last half-century, we must remember that, in that period, our notions of what constitutes sanity and insanity have been markedly changed—in some chance respects.

"Now, how much further are we to go in this process? Have we gone far enough, or too far, and how many directions are there? I suggest that until the most competent students of normal psychology, such as Dr. McDougall, and the most competent students of insanity, meet and try to teach each other all they know, from their very different points of view, we shall never reach wise conclusions for practise. Meanwhile no medical school in this country requires any study of normal psychology. But such conclusions are more urgently needed than ever in history. The number of the certainly insane is appalling; the number of those whose conduct is injurious to themselves and others—whatever unexamined terms you choose to apply to it—is enormous, and we eugenists have abundant evidence behind us when we declare the importance of the hereditary factor here."

The kind of stuff one reads on this topic, Dr. Saleeby says, belongs to the category of the stories we give to children, in which every one is either "good" or "bad." "Good" and "bad," "sane" and "insane," are terms which the author insists can not be applied as a whole to that infinite, sensitive complex which we call the "soul of man." We shall learn, he says, that there are as many kinds of soul and conduct, each

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in part making for enhanced life and in part making for death, as there are faces in the human family. He concludes:

"I have known intimately two men of towering genius, Francis Galton and Francis Thompson—both idealists, both profoundly wise in apparently irreconcilable senses, both utterly unique, each offering the most extreme and violent contrast to the other in a dozen fundamentals of thought and conduct, each a glory and a treasure to his age and all ages to come. Once compare and contrast these two men, the statistician and the poet, realize that both were sane, if the word ever has any scintilla of meaning, and you will want what I want—an Encyclopedia of Sanity, with 'clinical lectures' on its varieties, its etiology, its differential diagnosis, symptoms, prognosis, and treatment. For this I will gladly forego the reading of any further compilations on insanity for the next decade."

STARVATION AND EDUCATION

MORE THAN ONE struggling author has tried to "cultivate literature on a little oatmeal," but the successful ones were not children. The little ones require plenty of food, especially when, in addition to their physical growth, we are trying to shape and develop their brains. Observation seems to show that in the lack of proper nutrition we have a serious enemy of primary education. In other words, pupils in some public schools can not study properly, simply because they do not have enough to eat. This is shown strikingly by an experiment tried in the Wood School at Philadelphia by Dr. Walter W. Roach and reported by him in *School Progress* (Philadelphia). In this school there were numerous physically deficient children who were also backward in their studies. Proper feeding for only four weeks increased the total weight of 113 children by over 250 pounds and improved their standing in their classes proportionately. Writes Dr. Roach:

"This school draws its pupils from a neighborhood inhabited by poor families, largely of Polish, Italian, and mixed nationalities, and many hard-working Americans. The children are interesting, but an educational problem, because many are undernourished. They have all been carefully weighed, measured, and physically examined. More than one hundred, about one-third of the school, need better nourishment in order to cope with the school program.

"Many of these children were found to be coming to school with insufficient breakfasts, and some with no breakfast at all. The clinic was organized May 18, and suspended for the summer vacation at the close of the regular school sessions, June 13, so that the nutriment was administered during a period of four school weeks of five days each. . . . . .

"The 'Food Clinic' was authorized by the District Superintendent and the school principal, and the food has been served under the direction of the school medical inspector. The children were weighed each Friday, and careful notes made concerning their school progress.

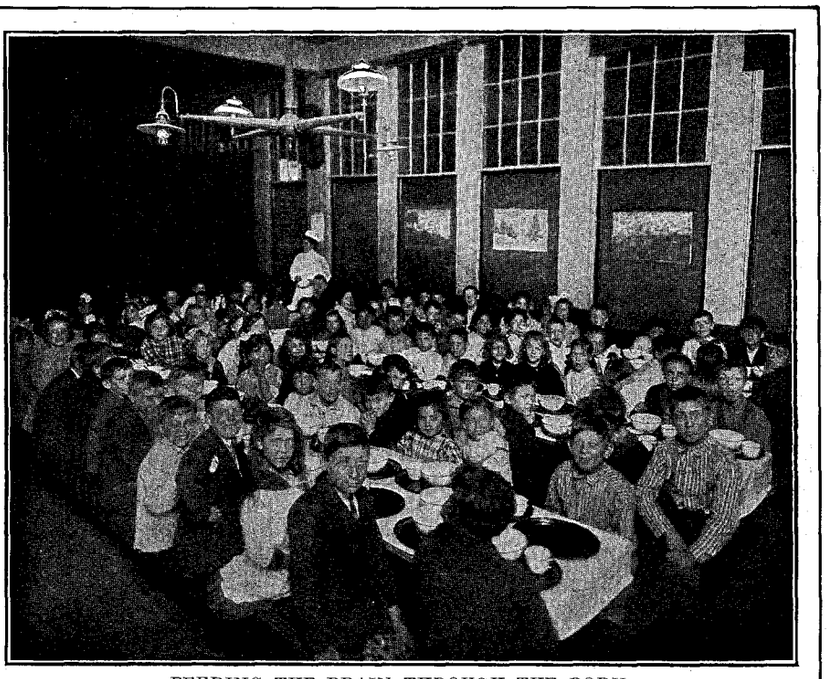
"Through the generosity of five large Philadelphia milk firms, each donating milk; a prominent firm donating cereal food (oats, corn, rice, wheat, etc.), for the clinic; the Home and School League cooperating with the serving equipment, and a liberal gentleman covering the cost of preparing the food, these children were given a nourishing ration of properly cooked cereal, and milk, each morning at recess period (10.30 A.M.).

"The form of the cereal was changed each day—corn mush one morning, oatmeal the next; rice next day, with zwieback and hot milk the next, thus interesting them in a change every morning. Fifty quarts of milk were consumed each day by 113 children, each child receiving nearly a pint as its quota. On Mondays, rice was prepared by boiling. For each of the other days the cereal was cooked over night in a fireless cooker, securing all the benefits of the slow application of heat with thorough chemical change.

"On the first day or two many of the children, unaccustomed to cereal and milk, refused to eat. Some were shy and timid, but by degrees, with the aid of the encouragement of their class teachers, they began to eat and enjoy the nutrient."

The fact that these children gained in weight a certain number of ounces or pounds from a given amount of cereal and milk in four weeks Dr. Roach does not regard as the essential point. They all improved in color, showing that their blood had become richer; they gained in spirits and activity; were less nervous, not so irritable, and carried the atmosphere of cordiality from the luncheon tables back into their classrooms. To continue:

"They were able to study better, as shown by a comparison of their work before the clinic began, and week by week as it progressed. For instance, comparing the whole school averages in spelling and arithmetic for the week ending May 16, before the clinic began, and the week of June 13, with the averages of the groups of those children of the second, third, and fourth grades and the special classes attending the clinic, it was shown in every comparison that the improvement was most marked in the work of the children receiving the nutrient. . . . . .



FEEDING THE BRAIN THROUGH THE BODY.

Proper feeding not only increased the total weight of 113 children 250 pounds in four weeks, but improved their standing in their classes proportionately, and made them less nervous and irritable.

"Unknown to the grade teachers, the weekly report-sheets concerning the children of each second-, third-, and fourth-grade class, and the special classes attending this food clinic, were carefully noted. The result of these scorings for the week preceding attendance at the clinic and the fourth week of the feeding was as follows:

	Spelling		Arithmetic	
Whole School	76.4	82.3	69.0	72.0
2d Grades	71.0	87.0	59.6	71.3
3d Grades	83.6	89.6	61.1	81.4
4th Grades	67.3	82.9	58.0	68.1
Special Classes	57.7	78.2	73.0	79.0

"This would look as tho it is an economic question in education, aside from the physical benefit to the child, to administer the proper nutrient to the school children at the time they need it, *i.e.*, about the middle of the morning session. This clinic will be continued during the coming school year.

"The energy which Nature stores up in the grains of wheat,

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oats, corn, rice, and other cereals (made available by proper cooking), together with the energy stored in the milk of the cow, appears to be our logical source of supply, and parents will do well to note this fact in the feeding of their children at home."

MENTAL AND MORAL EFFECT OF LIGHT

THAT the right or wrong lighting of our homes, offices, and shops may have an important bearing on our lives is argued by Dr. F. Park Lewis in an article on "The Psychic Values of Light, Shade, Form, and Color," contributed to the *Transactions* of the Illuminating Engineering Society. The mental and moral effect of light and shade, Dr. Lewis believes, can not be ignored. Excessive lighting brings out sordid details with unpleasant glare which is as bad in effect as insufficient light. The beauty of light sources should not be forgotten. Good lights for the poor will make the home beautiful. He urges collaboration on the part of illuminating engineers, architects, school men, ophthalmologists, and others to secure broader instruction on the care of the eyes. Here is a tale that illustrates the writer's position on the utility of art:

"In a mining district within an hour's journey from Pittsburg, a few years ago, the homes of the miners were sordid and unkempt, the streets being littered and the back yards repositories for all sorts of rubbish. The corporation in charge of the community introduced in the management of the plant improvements in accordance with the most advanced methods, and among other measures prizes were offered for the best garden-plots to be found about the homes of the workmen. This has resulted in an eager and intelligent competition, and in place of an offense to the eye the town has become a beauty-spot. Fences are lined with rows of hollyhocks and golden rod, the walks are bordered by attractive arrangements of garden flowers beautifully kept; vegetable gardens have become productive and in some instances have added to the annual income of the miners as much as $100. Miners working in dark coal-shafts, straining their eyes to see and having them dazzled by millions of reflections from the shiny surfaces, suffer from an affection known as miners' nystagmus, the rapid oscillation of the eyes. . . . I am told that the refreshing change from the gloom of the mine to the soft colors of the garden in which they work has already exercised a most beneficial influence upon this serious affection. In its moral effect in giving an appreciation of the values of better civic conditions in developing a civic spirit, interest has been aroused; they have not only made gardens; they have made men and citizens.

"The mental and moral effect of light and shadow, the difference produced upon our state of mind by the glaring brilliancy of an unshaded Welsbach light, especially an old one, or the soft glow of an even yellow illumination is felt by every one, altho by no means always recognized as a cause of nervous irritation. In some of the most persistent cases of eyestrain, after the ophthalmologist has employed the highest degree of skill in determining the correct combination of lenses to be employed, it will be found that the discomfort is due to a badly placed lamp, to the improper use or absence of shades, to an insufficiency or an excess of light, to some specular reflection, or other local fault in the illumination about which he has not been advised.

"There is probably no one simple element that more deeply concerns the welfare of all people than correct lighting.

"In the studies in efficiency in lighting we seem to have forgotten the beauty of light itself. No mere luminosity will replace a visible light source. By grouping lights of low power and properly planning them—using translucent, frosted, or prismatic globes, effects of great beauty may be secured. It would seem unnecessary to put emphasis too strongly on the superiority of indirect illumination. . . . . .

"When a man comes home after a hard day's work, stumbles through a dark hallway and finds the living-room dimly lighted by an unshaded lamp with a smoky chimney, glaring, yet insufficient, bringing out all of the misery without softening any of its harsher outlines, is it to be wondered that he makes his stay as short as possible, seeking in preference the brightly lighted saloon where appeal is made to his eyes as well as to his appetite? Until we make the homes of the poor fit habitations for them to live in we can not expect them to spend much time in them, nor can we expect to make good citizens out of them. How can we hope for civic pride or civic righteousness to come out of an unlovely, dirty tenement-house? A stream will not rise higher than its source, and the source is the home and the family.

"One of the easiest, one of the least expensive methods of making the poor home livable would be to introduce good lights in it. Could a more effective or a more helpful propaganda be inaugurated than to teach the poor to light their homes adequately, beautifully, and cheaply? This could be done with a minimum of effort, for many of the homes are lighted imperfectly, in an ugly way, and at an extravagant cost. It should be one of the first steps in the new movement for the conservation of vision. . . . . .

"In our auditoriums the lights, to paraphrase the meaning of the apt French expression, 'jump to the eye.' In unnumbered public schools to-day, in which artificial lights must be used, the children are facing flickering gas-lights in a vain attempt to see the marks on shiny blackboards. The school authorities have not yet learned that dark red and green walls absorb the light for which the children are suffering.

"The time has fully arrived when an authoritative body composed of architects, of illuminating engineers, of school-men, of ophthalmologists and of all others who have to do with the management of light or the use of the eyes should collaborate in the development of authoritative plans for the education of the public on sight protection. The American Medical Association is now forming a sub-committee from the medical societies in every State in the Union on the conservation of vision. The National Education Association is deeply interested and is now ready to support any proper effort for broader instruction on the care of the eyes."

IS MOONLIGHT HARMFUL?

STUBBORN BELIEVERS in old superstitions will rejoice at the experiments, reported from Australia, which are said to show that moonlight favors decay. Moonbeams have long been "in bad odor." Even to-day many citizens, otherwise intelligent, object to sleeping in the moonlight, fearing that some harm may come to them. Our very word "lunacy" is a relic of the belief that moonlight causes insanity. The Australian experimenter suggests that the fact that the light of the moon is largely "polarized," or caused to vibrate in one plane, may explain why it hastens decay. Two pertinent questions might be "*Does* it hasten decay?" and "Why should polarized light produce this effect any more than ordinary light?" Be this as it may, so serious a journal as *The Lancet* (London, October 25) deems the matter worth a paragraph, which we reproduce as follows:

"It is an old tradition that to sleep in the moon's rays was a dangerous proceeding, and there is such a thing as 'moonblink,' a temporary blindness said to be due to sleeping in the moonlight of tropical climates, while some observers have reported a devitalizing action of the moon's radiations on vegetable life. There is even quoted a death the cause of which was officially stated to be exposure to moonlight. Apparently the food most seriously affected by the moon's radiations is fish, and seemingly trustworthy statements have been made as to the ill-effects produced in persons who had partaken of fish which had been freely exposed to moonlight. Mr. E. G. Bryant, B.A., B.Sc., writing in a recent number of *The Chemical News* from Port Elizabeth, South Africa, suggests that a possible explanation of these phenomena, assuming them to be true, might lie in the well-known fact that the light of the moon, being reflected light, is more or less polarized, and possibly polarized light may exert a peculiar chemical action. Subsequently, polarized light was obtained from a powerful metallic filament lamp, the light being polarized by means of a pile of sheets of plate glass backed with silver and placed at the correct angle. The experiments showed certain marked results when fish was submitted to the polarized light obtained in this way, altho it is probable that stronger effects would be obtained with a more powerful source of light. When two slices cut from the same fish were hung, one in the direct light and the other in the polarized beam, the latter invariably began to decompose before the former, tho the temperature of the polarized beam was several degrees lower than

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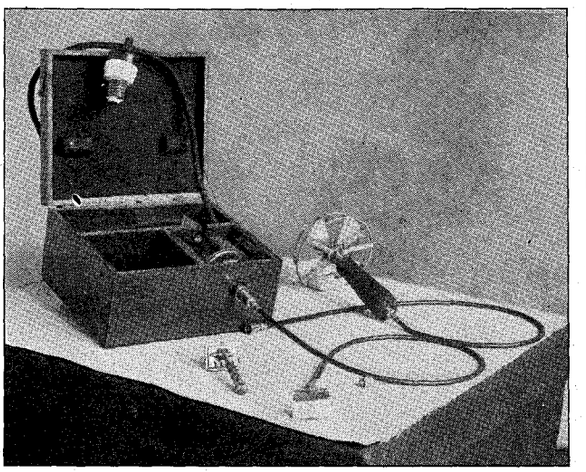
the direct light. There were indications also in the case of other perishable food-substances of a tendency to decompose when they were bombarded with polarized light. The question is worth further investigation, and there should be little difficulty in pursuing such a line of research. There are so many influences ascribed to moonlight that it would be of obvious interest to have some scientific evidence tracing a definite action to the rays. It would be curious to find that such terms of obloquy as 'moonstruck,' 'moony,' and 'moonshine' were, after all, not entirely empirical."

UNCLE SAM ON RAW FOOD

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT has gone on record, through its Department of Agriculture, against the system of diet that rejects all cooked food. *The Medical Record* (New York, September 27) seems just a bit impatient with the uncooked-foodists in the following editorial on the subject:

"Of all the numerous diet systems, the advocates of which plague the average citizen with their vociferous claims and persistent advertising, one of the most illogical, inconsistent, and dangerous to health is the raw-food faddism. The high priests of that cult and of others nearly as bad, whether fakers or just cranks, have been making of themselves such nuisances that people all over the country have written to the Agricultural Department calling its attention to the misstatements in the advertising literature and seeking protection from the annoyance. In response to their requests the specialists in the Department have issued a statement warning people against adopting the dietary recommendations of persons having no scientific standing. In most of the arguments of these self-styled 'experts,' the statement says, there is hardly a shadow of reason, tho they may seem plausible. An example is cited of a raw-fooder who fed rabbits on cooked food exclusively and found they did not thrive, and therefore, with admirable logic, offered the conclusion that human beings should confine themselves to raw food. Not only is the fact ignored that civilized man for ages has cooked the greater part of his food and that his palate and his digestion will accept only a few raw things, but the danger in raw foods of infection with pathogenic microorganisms and infestation with intestinal parasites is never mentioned, probably because unknown to these faddists.

"Another assertion made by them—for of course, like most diet cranks, they abhor meat-eating, corpse-eating as they call it—is that meat is filled with bacteria. But it is tiresome to catalog the absurdities of these diet cranks who pick up a few isolated facts or bizarre notions and attempt to base on them a system of living adapted to all sorts and conditions of men. The Agricultural Department does well to warn the people against all these fantastic diet systems."



By courtesy of "The Electrical World," New York.

THE "LAWN-MOWER FOR THE BEARD."

A LAWN-MOWER FOR THE BEARD—A miniature mowing-machine, for shaving, run by electric power, will soon be put on the market by a Chicago firm, we are informed by *The Electrical World* (New York, November 8):

"It consists of a safety-razor connected to a motor by means of a flexible shaft, the blade being actuated in such a way as to cut the beard by impact or blows. The blades, therefore, do not need to be so sharp as in hand-shaving. No soap is necessary, wetting of the skin being sufficient, and a clean shave can be accomplished, it is declared, in a very short time. The after-effects are described as being those following a mild massage. A plug is provided for attaching the razor to any lamp-socket."

MORE POISON IN NEWSPAPER OFFICES

THE SINS of the modern daily press are already plentifully set forth by divers moralists in many places. One of them, however, these gentlemen seem to have missed, and the curious thing about it is that it would affect a blind man quite as quickly as one with perfect vision, and an illiterate as well as a reader. The trouble in question is caused in the printer's trade by poisonous substances used in connection with it. These have been making themselves especially obnoxious in Germany, as appears from an editorial on "The Printing Industry and Skin Disease," in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago, November 15), parts of which we quote below. During the past year, the writer tells us, an exceptionally large number of cases of disease of the skin have occurred among printers in Berlin. At the outset the skin was inflamed, unduly warm to the touch, and exhibited incipient blisters. Later exfoliation and other signs of artificially produced eczemas put in an appearance, giving evidence of localized occupational disease. The testimony of the workmen indicated that these manifestations had their beginnings with the introduction of trade substitutes for the oil of turpentine employed to wash and clean type. We read further:

"The newer products which have been employed to replace the oil of turpentine for removing the ink from printers' forms include benzin, lye, petroleum, and certain kinds of pine-oil. All of these are either of themselves obviously injurious to the skin, as is well known to be the case with strong lye, or they frequently contain irritating adulterants or impurities which are present owing to the imperfect rectification in the processes of manufacture. In one Berlin printing-office, in which nearly half of the workmen who had to deal with the type forms showed symptoms of skin disease, the diverse cleaning fluids used were in every case objectionable. . . . Nearly all of the substitutes for oil of turpentine contain inferior benzin, which is decidedly toxic. Benzin products are said to be finding their way into cheaper grades of paints, and call for scrutiny from the point of view of danger to those who have to handle them. In the same Berlin printing-office a turpentine substitute used under the name of Fütterin was found to be a strongly alkaline, caustic fluid. Like ordinary pine-oils such stuff ought to be excluded entirely. Out of thirty-seven samples of these cleaning materials examined by Zellner and Wolff in Berlin, thirty-two, or 87 per cent., failed to meet a reasonable technical requirement for freedom from ingredients like benzin, lye, etc., unquestionably harmful to the skin. The health of the employees coming into contact with these objectionable fluids has made an immediate return to the utilization of high grades of oil of turpentine an imperative necessity. . . . . .

"In insisting on the exclusion of objectionable benzin from processes in which the skin is brought into contact with it, reference may be made to a few illustrative instances of skin damage caused by this liquid. Dr. Oestreicher, of Berlin, has seen eczemas induced by wearing gloves cleaned with benzin. He states that harmful effects have further been produced by cleansing the skin with benzin prior to operative procedures and by removing the remnants of skin plasters and salves by the application of the same organic solvent.

"The irritant action of the volatile oils, among which the turpentine-oil group is included, is presumably attributable to their volatility. They may cause redness, itching, and warmth owing to a local dilatation of the vessels. . . . Turpentine-oil is far less irritant than many of the more powerful ones."

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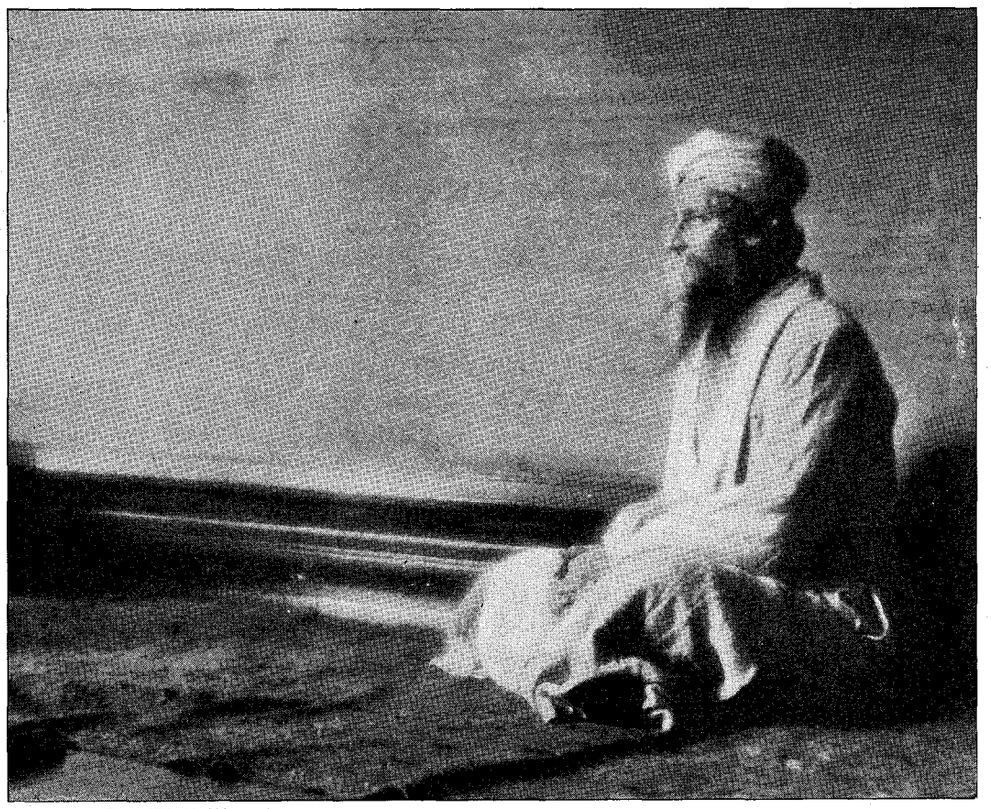
LETTERS AND ART

A HINDU VIEW OF TAGORE

THE NEW NOBEL PRIZEMAN, it appears, has long been famous in India, both for his poetry and his beauty. The portraits that have appeared in the newspapers since the appointment have rather puzzled the beholder, because they have consisted mainly of peering eyes and flowing hair and beard. Basanta Koomar Roy, evidently another Bengali, writes in *The Open Court* (Chicago) about "his bright, black, magnetic eyes, chiseled nose, firm but gentle chin, delicate sensitive hands, his sweet voice, pleasant smile, keen sense of humor, and his innate refinement." All these are calculated to "make him a man of rare and charming personality." The welcome that the West has given this Eastern poet is no uncertain tribute. The writer in *The Open Court* records that at a recent banquet given Tagore in London the British literary men were lavish in showing admiration of a very unusual degree, "some even, in Hindu manner, touched his feet by way of salutation; others were disappointed in not being able to do so." Mr. W. B. Yeats is quoted as saying: "I know of no man in my time who has done anything in the English language to equal these lyrics." Family tradition, adds the Bengali writer, is but continued in the career of the poet:

"He was born in the illustrious Thakur, anglicized into Tagore, family which has loomed high in the horizon of the intellectual and social life of India ever since the tenth century. Among the Tagores are counted men like Prosonno Koomar Tagore, a landowner, a lawyer of great reputation, and editor, a writer on legal and educational subjects, founder and president of the British India Association; Raja Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, undoubtedly one of the highest musical authorities in India, the founder of the Bengal Music School and the Bengal Academy of Music, and the author of many volumes on Hindu music and musical instruments; Mr. Abanindranath Tagore, a distinguished painter and an undisputed leader in the Hindu art revival; Maharaja Ramanath Tagore, brother of our poet's grandfather, a political leader and writer; Dwarakanath Tagore, the grandfather of the poet, a landlord, a founder of the Landholders' Society, a philanthropist, a social reformer, preeminently an agitator against the suttee, an ardent worker for the 'identification of the feelings and interests of the Indians with their government,' anxious to 'strengthen the bond which unites India with Great Britain.'



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THE MANY-SIDED RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

The new Nobel prizeman is described as "a profound philosopher, a spiritual and patriotic leader, an historical investigator, a singer and composer, an able editor, a far-sighted educator, and a kind and considerate administrator of his 'Zamindary' estate." His father was one of India's spiritual leaders and intellectual giants.

"Debendranath Tagore, the father of the poet, was not a Maharaja (great king). He did not care to be decorated that way. Instead he was decorated by the people with the title of Maharsi (great sage). He was one of India's greatest spiritual leaders and intellectual giants. His godliness was contagious. Once a skeptic friend of his came to him and asked: 'You talk of God, ever and again of God! What proof is there that there is a God at all?' Maharsi pointed to a light and asked his friend, 'Do you know what that is?' 'Light,' was the reply. 'How do you know that there is a light there?' 'I see it; it is there, and it needs no proof; it is self-evident.' 'So is the existence of God,' replied Maharsi, 'I see him within me and without me, in everything and through everything, and it needs no proof, it is self-evident.'"

English appears to have been acquired by Tagore in his childhood. At seventeen he first visited Europe, and his letters from there "show his command over the Bengali language, his breadth of vision and keen sociological insight." His English prose style has few equals in India. We read further:

"Mr. Tagore's versatility is astonishing. To name a few of his activities and accomplishments: he is a profound philosopher, a spiritual and patriotic leader, a historical investigator, a singer and composer, an able editor (having edited four different magazines, *Sadhana*, *Bangadarsan*, *Bharati*, and *Tattwabodhini*), a far-sighted educator, and a kind and considerate administrator of his vast 'Zamindary' estate. But he is, above all, the poet

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—the poet of love. Love flows from his heart, mind, and soul in a continuous stream, assuming all different forms in its windings from the gross to the spiritual, from the known to the unknown, from the finite to the infinite. He interprets love in all its multiform expressions—the love of mother, of son, husband, wife, lover, beloved, patriot, of the Dionysian, nature-drunk, and of the God-frenzied. Each and every one of these he portrays with his characteristic softness of touch that recalls the lyrics of Théophile Gautier, and with the exquisite felicity of Shelley and Keats. His verses carry within them an emotion which thrills, enraptures, and causes every fiber of a human being to ache with joy that almost stops the throbbing of the heart and draws tears to the eyes.

"Expression of love is so natural to him because of the fact that he has, like many other poets, passed through all the phases of love and life. Like the prose-poet Tolstoy, he has traveled from the worship of the senses to the quiet of sainthood. He understands the thrills of love, the romantic passion, the gloom of disappointment, the depth of despair, the profundity of quiet, and the ecstatic realization of 'being, intelligence, and bliss' (*sat, chit, anandam*).

"When the surging tide of youth overtook the young poet quite unawares, he, in the onrush, could see only love and romance. The same nature, the same people, the same life; still everything looked different to him. He was at a loss to know whether it was himself or the world that had changed; and it did not take him long to discover that as he changed first, so the world changed to keep in touch with him. Love was no longer a thing far off—something to be imbibed from without; but instead, it became a reality to be drawn out from within. It was no longer a fancy, but a thing tangible, that first overpowered him. Thus for a time he became an epicure and bon-vivant; fashionable dress—the finest of silk robes—delicious dishes, ardent romances, love lyrics, literary production, constituted his interests, tho there was always present in his subconscious self a strong undercurrent of spirituality which he inherited from his father."

LOVE IN MODERN NOVELS

THE NOVELIST of our grandfathers' day wrote of love as a lover might; the novelist of our day writes of it as a scientist would discuss a strange animal or a new disease. Eighty years ago, points out an editorial writer in the London *Times*, the novel, like the drama in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, was too much concerned with love, "and it taught foolish girls to think of nothing but love and, worse still, of lovers." Jane Austen, in "Northanger Abbey," laughs at such readers as well as the novels they devour, and in her other books is a little shy of the whole business. In this *The Times* thinks she was in advance of her age, for "the novel of the present, if it has any pretensions to be good, is more curious about love than absorbed in it." We read:

"That, no doubt, is the main reason why we are less afraid of novels than our grandfathers were. They may be foolish or dull or even unpleasant, but at their worst they are seldom contagiously passionate. They do not pretend that love is the only thing in life, even when they display a prurient curiosity about it. Indeed they are often more eager to rob it of all romance than to make out that there is nothing else romantic.

"In this respect bad novels as well as good ones illustrate a change that has come over the novel generally, a change by reason of which it has gained credit and freed itself from the old reproach of frivolity. The novelist of the romantic past was, or appeared to be, himself possest by the passions that he described. He wrote of love like a lover, and, unless he was a great writer, he seemed to be a fool rushing in where poets might fear to tread. But the modern novelist writes as if he were more curious about the passions than possest by them, and, even if he is a fool, curiosity is his pose rather than ecstasy. He does not profess to be one who has learned in suffering what he teaches in inadequate prose, but rather a disinterested scientific observer who tells us what he has noticed about other men and women; and his plot is contrived rather to suggest criticism than to sustain excitement.

"Dickens, perhaps, was the first in England to take the critical attitude, but he was critical of institutions rather than of human nature. Our best novelists now, such as Mr. Wells or Mr. Bennett, are critical of human nature as well. Their object, when they write about love, is not to make the reader feel as if he were in love himself; and they do not assume, like the older novelists, that he knows everything about love that there is to be known. To them love is a strange and novel phenomenon to be observed and discust, not a delightful experience to be communicated to the reader. And their heroines are often ordinary young women whom they do nothing to make as wonderful to us as they are to the heroes. Rather they are interested in the fact that the heroes find them so wonderful; and it is this kind of scientific interest that they express and emphasize in their plot."

This scientific interest gives to the novel, as a form of art, asserts this writer, a peculiar quality of its own and a justification which it did not formerly possess. Further,

"One feels that the older novels, when they try to express passion, would be poetry if they could; for their medium, as a means of expressing passion, is manifestly inferior to verse. But for the expression of scientific curiosity prose is evidently the only possible medium. One may say, dogmatically, that works of art can not be made out of scientific curiosity; but it is safest not to lay down the law until all the facts are known, and at present the facts about the modern novel are not known. It is only in the making, and we should see what comes of it before we condemn it. Scientific curiosity is at any rate a most valuable ingredient in works of art, for without it they fall into sentimental prettiness and become more and more imitative of the art of the past. The novel, now because of its scientific curiosity, is at least not imitative. It is making new forms for itself as it is discovering new subject-matter. It may be that no English novel of our time is a masterpiece, that the best of them are experimental; but in every art periods of experiment come before periods of great achievement, and they are fruitful only when they are discoveries of new subject-matter. At any rate, our novelists now do not assume that everything is known about human nature that is to be known; and they do not merely spin ingenious plots out of past discoveries. Their art may be a lower art than poetry, but it is one that will perhaps provide new riches for the poetry of the future. It may not be all pure art and may lack much of the beauty of pure art. But we can not go on reproducing the beauty of the past; and, if we have the misfortune to live in a time when the older art is exhausted, we can at least do our best to prepare for the art of the future."

HOW TO TELL GOOD SONGS FROM BAD

WHISTLER, it was, who believed that nearly every American drawing-room had some bad ornament on the mantelpiece that "gave the whole show away." Whatever else was there to prove the fine taste of the possessor, this little telltale bit of bric-a-brac contradicted it. Apparently there is some such flaw in everybody's armor. "Men and women ashamed to be caught reading an illiterate novelette or examining a crude and vulgar oil-painting," says Gerald Cumberland in *T. P.'s Weekly* (London), "unblushingly proclaim their liking for treacly messes that go by the name of 'drawing-room ballads,' or for piano valses that are sterile in thought and unctuous in melody." Since this is so, Mr. Cumberland doesn't leave us, like Whistler, to our fate, but proceeds to lighten our darkness as to what are the particular signs by means of which a vicious and vulgar song may be recognized:

"What distinguishes a great song from one that is merely good? How may a fine song be known? These questions are often asked; it is my intention to answer them in the present article. A fine song is almost inevitably associated with fine words. There are, apparently, exceptions in the music of Mozart, of Handel, and of many more so-called 'classical' composers, but there are very few exceptions among more modern musicians. Mozart's Arias, merely as music, are great in spite of the words to which the music is wedded; but one might quite legitimately withhold the word 'great' if the Arias be considered as songs. The words, in many cases, are rankly stupid, and as a song is neither words alone nor music alone, but a welding of both, a song obviously can not be regarded as

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fine if the verses are beneath contempt. In every song, then, the poetry is of great and fundamental importance. If one comes across (as, of course, one frequently does) royalty ballads with meaningless words, one may quite safely dismiss the music as beneath contempt, no matter how 'pretty' the melody may be nor how seductive the harmony.

"But it frequently happens that noble verses are set to ignoble or stupid music. And here we come to the heart of the whole matter. The music of all good songs expresses not only the prevailing mood of the poetry, but it is an exact counterpart of that poetry in accent, in movement, in color, and in meaning. The musical phrase must fit the literary phrase with inevitable exactitude; its 'curve' must correspond with that of the literary sentence. In many tawdry songs, each musical phrase corresponds with each *line* of verse, no matter whether the conclusion of the line completes the sense or not; the result, of course, is sheer ineptitude and nonsense. Take, as an example, a verse from Synge's 'To the Oaks of Glencree':

> My arms are round you, and I lean
> Against you, while the lark
> Sings over us, and golden lights, and green
> Shadows are on your bark.

"The prosperous balladmonger would invent musical phrases for each separate line, punctuating it thus:

> My arms are round you and I lean.
> Against you while the lark.
> Sings over us and golden lights and green.
> Shadows are on your bark.

"It will be seen that, by adopting this method, the composer does not merely disturb the meaning of the words—he destroys it. Yet quite half the most popular songs of the last fifty years have been written on this principle. Needless to say, they are not songs at all; they are not even music; they are merely fatuous noise. That, then, is the prime essential of a good song: that the music shall express the words not only in mood, but in meaning also. If a song fail in this, it fails in everything."

Yet a song may accomplish all this and fall short of greatness. There should be a feeling that in one way, and one way only, can the words be exprest in music. Schubert's "Erl King" is cited as a case in point. Furthermore:

"The great song is always strange; its beauty is new; it comes to the ear as a surprize. There is not a familiar cadence in it; the musical phrase, once begun, is always completed unexpectedly; one's immediate anticipations are always being falsified. When a song repeatedly confirms the ear's prophecy, one may be sure that, whatever other qualities the music may possess, it certainly has nothing of that strangeness which is invariably associated with great work. The royalty ballad beloved of suburbia is full of musical *clichés;* the great song contains not a single one.

"The amateur in music is almost invariably afraid of big names. If he sees a song bearing the name of Schumann, or Schubert, or Brahms, his mind is at once made up, and he tells himself that the work must of necessity be great. But nothing could be further from the truth. Schubert wrote an immense number of worthless songs, and both Schumann and Brahms made errors of judgment and betrayed flagging inspiration. It is very easy to have too much reverence for genius, for reverence is apt to stultify the critical faculty and to compel it to accept what, under normal conditions, it would unhesitatingly reject. No lover of music should give his allegiance to any song until he can supply ample justification for his allegiance. Let him subject each song he hears or learns to the closest scrutiny, and reject it if it fail to fulfil the conditions of great music. An hour spent in a critical examination of a volume of Schubert will teach him far more than a wholesale acceptance of that composer's music.

"Some of Schubert's faults are sufficiently obvious. He will take a poem, for example, write a tune with pianoforte accompaniment for the first verse, and repeat precisely the same tune and accompaniment for each of the succeeding verses, no matter whether they express their meaning or not. I give his 'The Fisher' as an example. Here we have a poem of Goethe's consisting of four verses, each of which is different in meaning, and, to some extent, in sentiment from the remaining three. But does Schubert make any attempt to express this difference in his music? He does not. The music for all the four verses is, note for note, the same. Obviously, then, it is not a great song; nay, it may even be said to be a bad one, in so far as the music fails to interpret the words. Do I oppose my own judgment to that of Schubert? Most certainly I do. And if any amateur fails to do likewise he will pass his years making no intellectual progress, and cultivating a spiritual sloth and cowardice that will ruin the finest part of his nature. . . . . .

"It may be said, without reservation, that those who wish to form a sound musical taste would do well to ignore the typical drawing-room ballad altogether. When they can trust their own judgment they may safely make their own choice. But the great song-writers are just as attractive even to the untrained musician as the royalty ballad composers."

OUR SECOND-HAND ART

THE SAD DECLINE of fame once thought assured has just been witnessed in the case of one of the most prominent of the "precursors"—those artists of our mid-Victorian period who chose to adopt Europe. Hiram Powers was perhaps the foremost American sculptor of his day who elected to live in Rome instead of America. He is immortalized in Hawthorne's "Marble Faun," if not by his own "Greek Slave." That work was one of the glories of its time and passed ownership for $11,000, we are told. The other day it was resold, at auction, and "knocked down" for $1,000. The apparent anomaly has set many people asking what it is in a work of art that places and maintains its money value for all time. The answer given by the sculptor, Mr. Gutzon Borglum, in the New York *Evening Post*, points out that "the loss of value shown in the sale recently of Powers's "Greek Slave" is a signal and remarkable demonstration of the passing of a myth:

"The first appearance of Powers's "Greek Slave" created a stir in the then comatose condition of esthetics in America. Its production in our semi-wilderness was little short of a miracle and it refreshed, like a cold douche, the Puritanical customs of the hour. The greatest merchant of the day, and perhaps the greatest advertiser, stept forward and secured this American-done *à la* Greek at, rumor tells us, a fair cost of $11,000—or what would be equal to $25,000 to-day.

"Why—the question should be fairly put and truly answered—did Powers's 'Greek Slave' in fifty years drop from such a value to $1,000, when Houdon's head of his daughter rises to $125,000, rumor also tells us, and throughout the country are marbles of various degrees of antiquity which cost and are valued at prices fabulous as compared to their original market value? There is a reason for this, and it is a real reason. Houdon's head is an original production; it is individual to the artist and the period; it is distinct and individual in the art of that period, and it has lived through the test of a century of criticism. The same must be said of every single piece of marble coming to us from the past if it survives and grows in value."

The great mass of what is termed and sold as art, continues the sculptor in mordant vein, "has no real value above a legitimate cost of production and reproduction, and 80 per cent. of art is reproduction and contains little new beauty, new point of view, new expression." But—

"A real painting, drawing, or marble is as new, as unique, as individual as an invention, which, of course, it is in fact. A work awakens in the beholder the same surprize that comes to us in experiencing any wholly new sensation, and its value lies in the depth and reality of that sensation.

"The charm and beauty of the art of Greece, of the art of Egypt, of the art of Donatello, della Robbia, Angelo, of the Goths, and Rodin are precious to-day because they were honest to the hour, were true in their reflection upon the life of their period. Donatello did not copy della Robbia, nor Angelo anybody. Phidias has no leader, nor is he the slave of a school, tho he has enslaved more than any other single influence in art. Rodin is alone, and whether we care for these men or not, their productions are individual, sincere, and bear reverence for the life of the hour in which they lived. Powers was the real Greek slave; his production was the reproduction of an accepted formula of art 2,000 years old.

"We have but to look about us to see how unimportant these Greek reproductions are. Our public buildings are covered with them, often better done than Powers's 'Slave,' yet they give us no individual place in the history of this century's art, and

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they do not even interest the archeologist. Real Greek art has lost none of its charm nor market value, nor has the art of Rome nor Egypt. With each year the wonder of these long-gone people grows, but the collapse of Powers's 'Slave' shows us in a very real way that art must carry some reflection of the hour in which it is made, must be vital, individual, and documentary.

"There is another interesting point not to be overlooked here, and that is that far the greatest and certainly the most precious examples of sculpture in the world are in marble. If a sculptor has a subject especially dear to him, his one dream is to 'get it into marble,' and for one reason: to cut into marble a figure or group means to again find and reveal his thought in a finer medium, and if he is a real artist he will struggle with that marble as only a sculptor struggles with marble, for he labors to invest stone with thought and life, and this brings up another vital point touching the value of an art work. Marbles that have great value are cut *by the sculptor*, at least in their completion, and a sculptor should be constantly at hand when putting his creation into marble, for all creative work is constantly growing until it is completed, and, therefore, a marble figure becomes original if done by the artist. A creative man does not cut and recut a half dozen examples of any one of his subjects, simply because it is impossible for the creative mind to retramp its completed thoughts forever and maintain the freshness of the original impulse, and so, when you see, I would say, over two marbles of a kind, you may be sure some one other than the sculptor himself is cutting them. Powers is said to have cut four Greek slaves. It is easy to imagine how that figure, conceived in a worn-out and dead formula, should have further lost even its individuality by reproduction."

THE MAD KNIGHT IN OPERA

DON QUIXOTE LIVES perennially in art, in literature, in drama, and now in song. Massenet's opera on the theme of the mad knight was first produced in Monte Carlo in 1910 with the famous Russian, Chaliapine, in the title rôle, but it was sung for the first time in America at Philadelphia on November 15. The impersonator was Vanni Marcoux, the French barytone, who has sung the rôle more than one hundred and fifty times in Europe. *The Musical Courier* (New York) speaks of "his tall, gaunt figure, the gentle shabbiness of his attire, his haggard facial make-up, the nobility of his expression and demeanor, his rare power of eloquent gesture, and his histrionic force and sincerity united to present a picture which was irresistibly compelling and pathetic." Mary Garden appears to have been no less successful in her part of *Dulcinea*, and added "another striking characterization to her distinguished gallery of operatic portraitures." *Musical America* (New York) records, in addition, that the music is "peculiarly adapted to Miss Garden's voice," and "enables her to give the part something of real value vocally." Massenet's score offers "a continuous flow of melody, light, sometimes almost inconsequential, and not often of dramatic significance, but at all times pleasing, of an elegance that appeals to the esthetic sense, and in all its phases appropriate to the story." "Sketched rather briefly by Henri Cain from the voluminous romance of Miguel de Cervantes," the version is further indicated by *Musical America:*

"In the beautifully spectacular production that was disclosed at the local Metropolitan on Saturday is shown first a street in a Spanish town, before the house of *Dulcinea*; then a stretch of country landscape, with the revolving windmills, which *Don Quichotte* valorously attacks; the lair of the brigands, which the Don seeks in his determination to win *Dulcinea's* favor by recovering for her the stolen pearl necklace; the courtyard of *Dulcinea's* house during a fête, and the forests, where, broken of heart, alone with his faithful *Sancho*, *Don Quichotte* yields up his still uncomplaining spirit. All of these scenes are beautifully staged, particularly that of the windmills, and the final tableau, showing through the forest trees the dim blue, snow-peaked Sierras in the distance."

It is in the impersonation of the chief character that the opera made its principal impression. Marcoux had been seen as *Scarpia* in "La Tosca," but his new work called for a direct contrast of effects:

"His *Don Quichotte* is essentially a comedy portrayal, but presents a keen analysis of character and is imbued with an underlying vein of tenderness and pathos that obviates the comic effect of the poor old knight-errant's unconscious grotesqueness. Marcoux's make-up might be called a cross between *Mephistopheles* and *Svengali*. Of a slender figure, which he accentuates, he looks tall, gaunt, and ungainly; peaked of countenance, with parrotlike nose and sunken of cheek; clad in a semblance of armor and carrying an exaggerated spear

Courtesy of "Musical America."

VANNI MARCOUX AS *DON QUICHOTTE.*

His make-up is described as "a cross between *Mephistopheles* and *Svengali*," with "parrot-like nose" and sunken cheek.

nearly twice as long as himself, the Don is not a person to win admiration, and yet, so skilfully does Marcoux suggest the man's innate gentleness and nobility of soul that one bestows admiration and forgets to ridicule. Even the Don's hopeless adoration of the fair *Dulcinea*, who laughs him to scorn, inspires a pitying smile, and in the end, realizing the futility of his hope, having been thrust aside even after he had fulfilled the lady's wish and recovered the stolen jewels, thinking that her hand was to be his reward, his death in the lonely forest, accomplished with realism and accompanied by music written in Massenet's most sympathetic style, is tearfully impressive. Marcoux's costume and make-up have the authority of the illustrations of Cervantes's book in its early editions, and the scenes of the opera also in several instances suggest a reproduction of the sketches in the book."

Musical America adds:

"Massenet has set the simple and moving story to very effective music, music written more in the manner of his 'Jongleur,' 'Griselidis' and 'Cendrillon' than that of his earlier works. The note of passion is absent altogether from 'Don Quichotte,' even the love declarations of that swain to his *Dulcinea* being touched in the score with a certain pathos that seems to give them more exaltation than amorousness."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

KILLING THE CIGARET HABIT

IN CHICAGO they have a "clinic" where any one who wants to rid himself of the cigaret habit may go for treatment, and come away, according to an article in *The Continent* (Chicago), "with a positive dislike for tobacco." "Messenger boys of the loop district, schoolboys as young as four and a half years found by their parents to have the tobacco habit, young business and professional men, and women from the stage," says Mr. Herbert H. Smith, in this Presbyterian weekly, "are all in the growing throng which has been seeking the assistance of the Anti-Cigaret League to cure themselves of the desire to smoke." They are cured, we are told emphatically, "and so far as reports have been received by the officers of the League, the cure appears permanent." Before Dr. D. H. Kress took charge of this work, he had been an active worker in the Anti-Cigaret League, and had cured and counseled cigaret smokers in private practise. From this came the suggestion of the establishment of a clinic under the auspices of the League, and in its offices. From the first, it seems, "applications for help were very large."

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TREATING THE "DEMON" MESSENGER BOY.

"Tommy" Donnahue takes the "cure" from Dr. D. H. Kress while Miss Lucy Page Gaston of the Anti-Cigaret League assists.

"Men prominent in business who had been smokers for twenty or even thirty years have come to the office for assistance. Women who were afraid to confess the habit to their husbands have been given the assistance which has helped them to regain their former self-respect."

With all its wonderful effectiveness, the cure is simplicity itself. As we read:

"Its base is the chemical reaction of silver-nitrate solution with nicotin. This creates an unpleasant taste. The smoker who has previously rinsed his mouth with a diluted solution of silver nitrate might go far enough to put a match to a cigaret, but he is almost certain to say 'Bah!' and throw it away after the first puff or two. 'No more for me.' The effect is immediate. Dr. D. H. Kress, general secretary of the Anti-Cigaret League, who has forsaken his practise to devote a large share of his attention to this newly established work, does not claim credit for the discovery of this cure. The details of the mouth-wash were in fact published in 1908, but attracted little attention. Through the treatment of the cancerous mouth of a patient a number of years ago the attention of Dr. Kress was focused upon this chemical solution as an aid in taking away the desire for tobacco. He already had observed that habitual smokers are large consumers of tea, coffee, meats, and highly seasoned foods. He found that when a man limits his diet to milk, baked cereals, and fruits, desire for tobacco is very much lessened. Combination of attention to diet with the silver-nitrate mouth-wash constitutes the basis of the cure."

The news of this cure and its success has, says Mr. Smith, "inspired letters from every State in the Union and from foreign countries, bringing requests for details of the cure." So the campaign "which has begun so auspiciously in Chicago is to be carried to other cities of the country through clinics and special meetings." In Illinois the Anti-Cigaret League is also doing effective work in helping to enforce the State law against smoking by minors:

"In the six weeks after prosecutions were brought it is said that cigaret sales of one chain of stores in the loop district of Chicago fell off 10 per cent., which is the same as saying that sales decreased an average of 8,500 cigarets a day. Practically all of these previously had been sold to minors and contrary to law. The use of tobacco among schoolboys is also being diminished through special officers employed by the League who may arrest any one under 18 years of age seen smoking in a public place."

By means of an instrument adjusted to the wrist of a smoker, Dr. Kress, we are told, can generally tell "from the pulse beats as traced on a smoked paper" the extent to which he uses tobacco. The *Continent* article concludes with this up-to-date explanation of the harmfulness of cigaret smoking, especially for the young:

"Recent scientific investigation and examination of the smoke produced by the burning of a cigaret show that the nicotin of the cigaret is far less virulent than are the carbonic oxide and other products of its combustion. The loose structure of the cigaret is said to cause the production of this poisonous gas. Carbonic oxide thus enters the blood through the lungs, and the damage done is in direct proportion to the quantities inhaled. Acrolein is another of the drugs produced by the burning of cigaret paper. It is this that makes the smoke irritating. Acrolein in considerable quantities is extremely dangerous. It is said by doctors that the constant irritation of the nervous system of the young, especially by cigarets, causes restlessness and inability to concentrate thought."

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WHEN MINISTERS GO WRONG

MATHEMATICALLY CONSIDERED, fewer ministers go wrong than members of other professions; but if we adopt the basis of what should be expected of the clergy, compared with other callings, then the percentage of delinquents might be counted larger. This is the assertion of "A Preacher" himself, and he goes on to note in *The Standard* (Chicago) that "there are few issues of the daily newspaper without at least a single item narrating the fall of a clergyman." He thinks, moreover, that "it would be hard to find a man or a woman who has not at some time in life become personally acquainted with a profest exponent of religious truth and high moral ideals who has demonstrated the depths of human depravity." Over and beyond these "journalistic annals," and "personal knowledge of gross faults," the "Preacher" thinks there is an indictment against the profession of a much more subtle character. Thus:

"It would be folly to deny that, taken as a class, ministers live lives as pure and as free from criminal or grossly immoral taint as any other class of persons. The indictment takes rather the form of a general impression, amounting almost to a conviction, that the minister does not have the clear-cut and high standards which the business world demands.

"Business men feel that there is something about the 'cloth' that makes its wearer a 'doubtful proposition' when it comes to square dealing between men. A prominent lawyer in Chicago said, only the other day, 'I dread seeing a clergyman enter my office; I do not want his business; he does not have the commercial honor of the man of affairs.' He went on to give instances of ministers who disregarded their business obligations and even ignored the sanctity of the oath at the bar of justice.

"It is a well-known fact among houses accustomed to extend credit that ministers are the slowest to pay and the most difficult from whom to collect. In the smaller towns it would be difficult to find a grocer without an uncollected account against some minister who had left the place. Over five years ago such a preacher boasted in his farewell sermon that all his bills were paid in the village, and he 'owed not any man'; he should have said that he had paid not any man, and some of his bills are still unpaid.

"A charitable organization in Chicago allowed a minister in a village nearby to become indebted to it. He promised to pay the small account at a certain date; but a year from that time, altho many letters had been written, the bill was unpaid. Nor was settlement made until this prominent minister on a good salary was sent a sight draft for the amount.

"A struggling professor in an eastern city consented to pick out a few books for a preacher up-state and to have them charged to his own account, being assured that payment would be made at once. The books were sent, but the cash never was forthcoming and, after a lengthy correspondence in which many excuses were offered, the professor had to count his loss as the price he had paid for a lesson in trusting the 'cloth.'

"Such evidence could be extended indefinitely. The facts back of it, with the many other instances of which these few are but slightly indicative, have produced the decided opinion in the business world that the minister is unreliable and that the ministry does not stand of necessity for admirable manliness.

"There are many exceptions. The manly, four-square ministers are the more noticeable because they are exceptional. There are still more ministers who are warmly admired by their congregations, but they are admired rather for professional traits and pulpit graces than for the rugged virtues that count on the street and in the store and office. On the whole, men of honor feel that to-day it is no honor to be entitled 'Reverend'; the average man looks somewhat askance at the clergyman."

The "Preacher" who takes so discouraged a view of his fellow preachers may do so from a hypersensitiveness, but he declares his point is proved when a minister leaves his profession and enters business. He finds there a strong prejudice against his past; it is regarded as unfitting him for work. Further:

"When such a man goes into an office, experience shows that he is likely to lack the qualities that make for trustworthiness in details in the individual and for harmony in a large force of employees.

"Now if the business of the minister is to teach the people how to live he ought at least to know how to do it himself. His principles are valueless if they will not stand the wear of daily life. Is the trouble with the teachings, with the message, or is it with the man himself?

"The first reason ministers go wrong is because they are men. They are not angels; they are not the reincarnated ideal saints that the sisters and the sisterly brethren like to think they are. Because they are men they have human frailties. But, while that does account for the fact that ministers steal and break the express commandments the same as other men, it does not account for the fact that they are held below par in commercial esteem.

"As a profession the ministry seems to offer a premium on the pretender, the impostor, and the hypocrite. So long as there are the intentional pretenders and the unconscious hypocrites in the Church they will enjoy the ministry of the pretender and hypocrite. So long as the churches say, 'There's nothing either good or ill but seeming makes it so,' the man who can succeed in fooling the people with appearances of virtues with saintly air and pious phrase will be the man who reaches the top of his profession.

"Then no mortal being can stand for long the fawning and adulation which the preacher is likely to receive, especially from foolish and emotional women. He is sure to come to believe that he is a superior being, one who either can do no wrong or can do only right. Steady feeding on flattery unfits him for sound counsel regarding his shortcomings; he gets into the habit of judging his own actions, not by any undeviating principles, but by the measure of praise they receive.

"There are peculiar temptations incident to the work of any man who appears to weak minds as a demigod on occasions, whose work makes unusual demands on his nerve forces, and who is obliged to work almost exclusively with women. There is not only the temptation to license in personal virtue coupled with opportunity in pastoral visitation; there is the tendency to conformity to feminine standards, so that the man becomes womanly and usually a poor kind of an old woman at that.

"Mere preaching puts a tremendous strain on a man's moral fiber. It is the habitual statement of duties and ideals which the preacher knows he does not reach and do. It is the expression of the phrases of character, not necessarily accompanied with their expression in living and doing. It results in the mental habit of considering a duty done as soon as it is declared. It exhausts the moral impetus in phrases. It makes the man act the lie."

The editor of *The Standard*, tho printing the "Preacher's" article, dissents from some of its positions. He denies that the preacher is under "a special and higher kind of moral obligation which ordinary people need not observe." The idea is at variance with "Protestant ecclesiology." Going on:

"That there are grounds for the charge of unbusinesslike standards no one will deny, but the physician and the teacher share with the minister this limitation which a professional life entails upon them. Saying that the minister is unbusinesslike is the same as saying that the sardine manufacturer is a poor sermonizer, or that a banker is not at home in the pulpit. In common with other learned professions, the calling of the ministry does not bring one into close familiarity with modern business methods. If it did, teachers, physicians, and ministers would not preponderate in the 'sucker' lists of promoters.

"Furthermore, 'one of the principal reasons for the disrespect in which the preacher is often regarded by the business world lies in the shamefully unbusinesslike manner in which the preacher has been treated in regard to compensation for his work.' This quotation, which is from the article in question, really points the gun away from the minister and turns it upon the business man, whose unbusinesslike methods in church support are really responsible for whatever of truth there is in this charge.

"Whenever a minister goes wrong, the average yellow journal will get twice as black in the face as it will over any other person of equal prominence. A cross-roads clergymen who runs away with his organist will get more attention than a congressman who goes off with his stenographer. The senile philanderings of a former United States Senator did not get a front-page position so often as did a comparatively obscure clergyman who a few years ago failed to get gold out of sea-water, but did get it out of the purses of customers who thought they had a 'good

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thing.' Why? The answer throws a flood of light upon the question at issue. Because out of tens of thousands of ministers, all of them working under the obvious limitations and temptations to which the article makes reference, those who go wrong are so few that, when such instances occur, they are played up, because they are news. When a lawyer, or a physician, or a bank president, or a commercial traveler is found with the broken fragments of the seventh commandment on his person, it is no news, at least relatively speaking, and it is given an inside page. This is an unconscious tribute of the sensational press to the high estimate in which the clerical profession is in general held."

"THE PSYCHOLOGY OF SUDDEN DEATH"

NOTHING in the history of man has brought the psychology of sudden death so vividly home, writes Mr. Gerald Biss in the London *Daily Mail*, as have motor-racing and flying. What does it mean, he asks, "to men who live with their lives in their hands and know it, such as airmen and racing motor-drivers—men who never know when at two miles a minute they will only have a fraction of a second in which to balance their books of life before they are hurled into eternity?" Percy Lambert, the automobile racer, whose recent death on an English race-track apparently prompts Mr. Biss's reflections, was once questioned on the subject after a previous narrow escape. He answered, "in his cheery way," says Mr. Biss, "Of course, one has to take pot-luck every time; but I've always had the luck so far." Under the influence of "the new philosophy, created by circumstances bred of the internal-combustion engine," this daring racer "deliberately placed the possibility of the 'pot' part in the background or wrote it off completely in his optimism." But,

"One can not but wonder over the psychology of that fraction of a minute—at the outside five seconds—in the sudden battle with death, when every instinct of self-preservation is suddenly called into play. One wonders how much thought a man can crowd into a three-hundred-yard skid at two miles a minute, a bare five seconds of concentrated action, mental and physical. Does he have time to set the house of his soul in order? Does he realize with sickening conviction that this time the car has got the better of the man and that he can not control it or bend it, usually so pliant, to his will? It would be interesting to know how long a man really lives in those five seconds of tense struggle, and how far and how fast he travels mentally; for, after all, actual time is only a comparative term.

"It is a point in the new philosophy unplumbed by past masters who lived under less strenuous conditions, by Plato, Aristotle, and the ancients, by Hegel or Schlegel, or by even the most modern of the cult. Accidents at high speed which do not end fatally, as a rule, prevent any lucid statement upon the subject by concussion, which is apt to efface the whole episode when memory returns, leaving the tablets of the mind bare with the happening entirely erased. The new philosophers often say that they would rather be killed outright than badly injured; but would they, if they actually had the option? The instinct to live is great.

"Charles Jarrott, who has twice been all but killed in motor accidents and once actually laid out for dead in an Irish farm-yard with a sheet over him, overheard the doctors say on the more recent occasion two or three years ago that he would probably be blind. His feeling, he said, was that he did not care—he was so happy to be alive! Percy Lambert was full of the joy of life, as his cheery smile always showed, and he ever appeared the least nervous person on the track on such occasions.

"Hubert Latham was a totally different type of the new philosopher. The danger of the thing was the spice of it to his mind. I discust the perils of flying with him at the first big British meeting at Blackpool. 'Dangerous? Of course,' he said, with his very characteristic shrug of the shoulders, 'or where would the interest be?' Some of these new philosophers have premonitions, and some of them will not discuss the subject at all. Some of these men who live with their lives in their hands adopt the old 'eat, drink, and be merry' philosophy in view of the morrow's risks. The psychology of sudden death has never been so vividly brought home by anything so much as by motor-racing and flying."

There have been many instances—like the recent bichloride of mercury poisoning cases—when one has hours "in which to balance one's moral books and wonder if one has had the right philosophy of life or whether one has been on the wrong tack." Under such circumstances, says Mr. Biss—and he knows, for he has been given up by doctors and lived to fool them—"it is no laughing matter, but a profoundly serious study in psychology." And this brings him back to the query, What is the position of these men, aviators, motor-racers, and others "who deliberately live with their lives in their hands and know it"? This is as near as Mr. Biss can come to answering the question:

"It seems to me that they must in a sense live to die, and be constantly stock-taking morally and balancing the ledgers of their lives, and that the net result of it must tend not only to their own good but to the common weal as well. Thus they face death fearlessly and philosophically after reiterated introspection; but the key to the whole psychology of the subject is whether in that climactic five seconds it is brought home to them with conviction whether their philosophy rings true or not. Surely it must make conscience travel at a million miles a minute and a man think quick. The secret of those five seconds reducing the human factor to a fraction in chronology, with that swift leap into the 'great perhaps,' is unfortunately as much a riddle as the question of whether consciousness lasts after death, which the French medical profession made such a practical effort to solve in 1864, when their notorious colleague, De la Pommeraies, deliberately endeavored by the aid of the guillotine to assist the famous Velpeau by arranging to give a signal after his head had fallen into the basket of sawdust, but unfortunately with very indeterminate results. Seneca tells us that we should endeavor to die without fear, and Montaigne says that one of the greatest benefits good living confers is a contempt of death. Surely these new philosophers should logically tend to all-round betterment by their constant hand-grips with death. Or does familiarity in the majority of cases breed contempt? The best psychology of life is equally the best psychology of death, and Robert Louis Stevenson has happily summed it up in his 'Requiem' in one line, 'Glad did I live, and gladly die.'"

WHERE RESPONSIBILITY LIES—A warning against the consequences of a too vociferous demand for the teaching of sex hygiene to children is issued by *The Advance* (Chicago), which believes it to be one of the dangerous aspects of the "epidemic of sex consciousness" now prevailing. Tho it admits the "real need of something in this direction," the Congregationalist weekly wishes to remind its readers that "the attempt to secure instruction on sex hygiene in public schools constitutes one more effort of parents to shirk their God-given responsibility." It says:

"No well-meaning maiden lady, giving blushing lessons out of a text-book, no imported lecturer with exaggerated ideas of sex consciousness, can be any proper substitute for fathers and mothers, and these may do great harm. We have no doubt of the good intentions of most of the people who are behind this movement, but we have grave doubts of the practical wisdom of many of them. If a father or mother refuses to do his or her own duty, and turns it over to school-teachers and paid lecturers, it were better that a millstone were hung about the parent's neck."

Moreover, *The Advance* has

"more than a doubt concerning the wisdom of too much instruction on this question at the present time. This is not the best time in the world's history to pass judgment on matters of this character. As some one has remarked, 'Just now it is sex o'clock in literature.' There is a morbid sex consciousness. God has his way of teaching through the reticences of life as certainly as through the screaming stark-nakedness which sometimes parades itself in the disguise of purity.

"It is not by thinking purity that the mind becomes pure. There is real danger in brushing the bloom off the cheek of modesty.

"This is no defense of prudery, nor of ignorance, but it is what we believe to be a timely warning."

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

CHILDREN'S BOOKS—FORTY OF THE YEAR'S BEST

IN the following list of forty of the year's best juvenile books, omissions do not necessarily mean that the omitted books are not worth attention, but rather that space is limited. Many books fail to deserve condemnation; but at the same time are not so excellent as to require special mention. The aim here has simply been to find among the many a few that can be well recommended as deserving of the Christmas-giver's attention.

Arthur, Ella Bentley. Sonny Boy's Day at the Zoo. Illustrations by Stanley Clisby Arthur. Small 4to. Pp. 64. New York: The Century Co. 90 cents.

The whole scheme of this book is novel. The writer of the verses and the taker of the pictures have a little boy who is on speaking terms with all the animals at the Bronx Park Zoo. The camera has caught this little fellow standing before the cages of his friends intent on fathoming their innermost secrets as they pace up and down before the iron bars. That the little fellow sometimes had fears that the bars would not be strong enough to hold the fiercest of his friends is very well indicated by his hesitation before the lion's cage. But on the whole his pictures indicate perfect confidence that they would not eat him if they were free. The book is an excellent pictorial guide to "Star" places at the Zoo.

Baker, Emilie Kip. Stories of Old Greece and Rome. Pp. 382. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.50 net.

Had we the deciding vote in every Board of Education we would adopt a general rule that all children should be made familiar with mythology at an early age. In our efforts to keep education practical we are letting slip much that will serve us culturally in later years. Mythology is ignored in many schools. This book by Emilie Kip Baker is an admirable guide and is published in a form that gives it the appearance of a good reading book. The author has compiled a suggestive appendix which may be taken as a sort of literary guide to mythology. The plan of the book is to be commended. It is judiciously illustrated with reproductions of old statues and paintings.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. The Junior Trophy. Pp. 309. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

As usual, Mr. Barbour does not fail to include ample sport in his school story for the year. The Juniors, headed by the heroic "Kid," rebel against the exactions of the upper-class men, and four of them organize a secret society to maintain their rights. They win their standing, and then the society takes upon itself a new mission. It offers a silver trophy to the school. Most of the story deals with frantic efforts on the part of "Kid" to earn ten dollars as his contribution. He undertakes the agency for cough drops, and finally, after getting himself into devious troubles, saves a train from wreck. As a reward, a meager purse is collected for him, and he lives up to his promise. The story shows haste in composition, but there are evident those popular touches which indicate Mr. Barbour's thorough knowledge of boy nature.

Boylan, Grace Duffie. The Pipes of Clovis: A Fairy Romance of the Twelfth Century. Illustrated by Emily Hall Chamberlin. Pp. 258. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1 net.

With an easy style and a certain charm the author tells a story, half historical and half fairy, of a forester's son who possesses the power to win over, through the magic of his pipes, the animals of fields and woods. But he has not yet been able to draw forth from these pipes the music which will bring to him all the horses far and near. Then he captures a wild horse with fairy shoes, and discovers the magic sounds he most covets. Clovis is a twelfth-century boy, and his king is threatened with invasion by the Huns. All is told simply and with a certain semblance of truth. The story is interesting to the finish.

Canton, William. A Child's Book of Warriors. Illustrated by Herbert Cole. Pp. 319. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

The scope of this work is very well indicated in the first verse of a rimed dedication:

> "For you who love heroic things
> In summer dream or winter tale,
> I tell of warriors, saints, and kings,
> In scarlet, sackcloth, glittering mail,
> And helmets peaked with iron wings."

The old English and the saga spirits are very well commingled. The narratives of kings and Roman emperors will have interest for many readers of fourteen years. The heroes are not generally familiar. The style is old in flavor and maintained with the dignity and rhythm revealed in ancient manuscripts. The end papers typify the warrior character of the book.

Cox, Palmer. The Brownies' Many More Nights. Pp. 144. New York: The Century Co. $1.50.

The Brownies are an institution like "Chatterbox." They are whimsical, clever, and funny without being vulgar or viciously mischievous. They never grow any older, and they never vary. They always guarantee their good faith by an introductory card which tells how they work and sport while weary households sleep. During the course of years, other Brownies have joined the ranks, such as the Rough Rider, Buster Brown and his kindred, but they have not succeeded in wiping out the quaintness of these little men. They are equal to any occasion and are ready for any invention.

Dawson, Sarah Morgan. A Confederate Girl's Diary. Pp. 441. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

If girls are looking for a human document—one with plenty of real heart throbs and uncertainties—this record of a girl's life during the War should come to them with forceful truth. The circumstances under which it was published are charming. Mrs. Dawson's descriptions are graphic, and emotional, but they are real. Except for the omission of certain names, the book now given to the public is the same in contents as the faded diaries found by her son in the attic of his home at the time of his mother's death. The scenes are chiefly laid around Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

Eaton, Walter P. The Boy Scouts of the Dismal Swamp. Pp. 304. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1 net.

We warned Mr. Eaton last year that he would readily fall into the series class as a writer for boys. And now there is no gainsaying the fact that he is dyed in the wool. For this new Boy Scout narrative—a continuation of "The Boy Scouts of Berkshire"—introduces us to the doings of some of the characters made familiar in the first book. When all is told, Mr. Eaton is using fiction solely to inculcate the methods and ethics of the scout movement. The slight characterization is enough to give the book a healthy spirit of sport and adventure. Geology and forestry peep perceptibly forth from the pages. Mr. Eaton's book will find a sale; there are numberless boys who devour all books on the scout movement. We should like to see a real piece of fiction from Mr. Eaton's pen of the sort that boys like, without any propaganda motive back of it.

Fenollosa, Mary. Blossoms from a Japanese Garden. 4to. Pp. 60. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 net.

This book is in every way artistic. It accomplishes admirably and with feeling what it sets out to do: to tell of the customs of Japanese children. The verses are written with the simplicity of Stevenson, and the color plates, themselves examples of Japanese art, are beautifully reproduced. Play, humor, child philosophy, local atmosphere and custom all find their way into these simple jingles. The book will please many a grown person and afford many moments of pleasure in the twilight hour when grown-ups should take breathing time to read to the juvenile part of the household.

France, Anatole, Boutet de Monvel. Girls and Boys. 8vo. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.25 net.

There is nothing but praise to bestow on a book so charmingly illustrative of the facts: first that one must have a genius for drawing pictures, and second a genius for telling stories. Both of these conditions have been met by Boutet de Monvel and Anatole France. The scenes from the country and the town are described in simple text, feelingly translated by some silent collaborator. The pictures are expressive of the moods so exquisitely hinted at by M. France. The publishers seem to have heeded our long-raised cry to import whatever Boutet de Monvel has done for children; he is a prince among illustrators. All his pictures reproduce like water-colors, and all display a sympathy with the awkward dreaminess of childhood.

Fry, Emma Sheridan. Educational Dramatics. Pp. 69. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. When Mother Lets Us Act. Stella G. S. Perry. Pp. 146. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 75 cents net. Plays for the Home. Augusta Stevenson. Pp. 181. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

In these days when the dramatic instinct has become an educational consideration,

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any books on the subject are eagerly sought. Mrs. Fry had something to do with the Children's Educational Theater. She is now the director of the Educational Players. Hence her handbook on dramatics will give ample suggestion to the teacher contemplating a school play. In this small brochure the play element is wisely and briefly conjoined with life experience and expression. Many suggestions are given which will be serviceable if put into practise. In the second volume mentioned above, theory is applied. It tells how to make statues, and how to give tableaux, shadow plays; how to manage revels, pageants, and festivals. It suggests good acting stories, good acting poems, songs, and dances. The third volume advances still further; it dramatizes incidents from Grimm, Æsop, Andersen, and the Arabian Nights, giving a minimum of dialog—only what is essential to carry the story. The author of the last-mentioned volume, in her preface, says: "From an educational point of view, the acting of plays by children is beneficial in two ways: first, it develops natural expression in the voice; second, it gives freedom and grace in the bodily attitudes and movements which are involved in reading and speaking." But another thing that "play acting" does is clearly indicated in the verses written by Miss Parry:

"I acted to-day the part of an Elf
Who was ever so helpful and kind;
And I liked it so much that I said to myself
When the acting was done, I will *be* like that Elf,
For it makes me so glad in my mind."

Goss, Warren Lee. The Boys' Life of General Sheridan. 8vo. pp. 318. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.50.

Mr. Goss tells in complete manner the story of the active and varied career of General Sheridan. He enters very minutely into different battles, such as Chickamauga, Chattanooga, the Wilderness, and Cold Harbor, and for the clearer understanding of the reader includes among his illustrations some of the battle plans. The "rebel" element is too often dwelt upon, however, and justice is hardly done to the strategy and tactics of the enemy. Otherwise the book adequately fulfils its purpose.

Grinnell, George Bird. Blackfeet Indian Stories. Pp. 214. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons. $1 net.

A very attractive cover design and an equally attractive atmospheric frontispiece introduce this volume of real Indian stories. The author was wise not to load his book with any details of an ethnological character. He tells simply the stories as they have been passed down traditionally from generation to generation, and tells them with an amount of directness which has good effect. The book closes with a description of how the ancient Blackfeet lived.

Hall, A. Neely. The Handy Boy: A Modern Handy Book of Practical and Profitable Pastimes. Pp. 396. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co., $1.60 net.

We always feel somewhat abashed when we read such a book as this. For we are told at the beginning that a handy boy becomes an accurate worker. So we go through the index to find how much of all this we can do and find that there is precious little we know how to do. Every year a book on this order comes to our desk, telling us how to turn our boys' energies to usefulness about the house. When we are done examining the recommendations, illustrated and explained by means of text and six hundred pictures and diagrams, we feel as tho our education had been wofully neglected. Manuals of this sort are full of wise and new hints; they are up to date and every year have to have something new added to them. The handy boy seems to have his hand in everything of a mechanical nature. It is a positive saving to have a handy boy in the house.

Herrick, Christine Terhune. My Boy and I. 12mo, pp. 278. Boston: Dana Estes & Co. $1 net.

This is a book of advice for mothers, written by a mother who has had ample opportunities to study the growing needs and interests of boys. We should hate to have our weaknesses and virtues extolled in a book, were we the son of Mrs. Herrick. But nevertheless, we must give her credit for showing a great deal of sanity in the guidance of her son through all the years that include kindergarten, school, college, and early manhood. Cobbett's "Advice to Young Men" is a priggish sort of book—one always presented to boys by devoted uncles who have had their day and want to appear wise. Mrs. Herrick's book is not such a theoretical treatise. It does contain some sound advice. The book is not for children, but about boys for grown-ups.

Irving, Washington. Tales of a Traveler. Pp. 235. Illustrated by George Hood. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.50 net.

We relish the sumptuous volumes issued by the publishers for the holiday season, and among them this may be accounted one of the richest. The illustrations are ambitious in their color scheme, the print is large, and the margins are generous. Besides which the stories are as refreshing as ever they were. The new *format* only enhances the zest with which we renew our acquaintance with Irving. And to those who are here introduced for the first time to the various adventures, we promise a treat as rich and varied as the physical features of the book. It is an addition to any library, let alone the children's bookshelf.

Johnson, Clifton. A Book of Fairy Tale Bears. 16mo, pp. 184. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. 75 cents net.

If there happen to be any children in your house who are especially devoted to fairy tales dealing with bears, here is a book that will please them immensely, for it has nothing to do with any other heroes than bears. The volume is just the gift for a youngster of five. It is small and can easily be put under the pillow at night. The stories are taken from folk-lore, and are short enough to be read before going to bed. La Fontaine, Grimm, and the American Indian contribute to the volume, while there are also bear stories from Russia, Norway, England, France, and India. It is a rich collection for such a little book at such a small price.

Johnston, Annie Fellows. Miss Santa Claus of the Pullman. Illustrations by Birch. 12mo, pp. 172. New York: The Century Co. $1 net.

Barring a little too zealous moral tone, this simple story will please youngsters of seven. Stepmothers might consider it a special plea for their benefit, for during the course of the narrative, Will'm, the hero, learns that his "new" mother does not make him unhappy as he expected she

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would. And he is prepared for this pleasant surprize while traveling on a Pullman with a girl for companion who is richly endowed with the Christmas spirit. Naturally, Will'm and his sister speak of her as Miss Santa Claus, and when she leaves them she has accomplished some excellent missionary work and incidentally left behind her some presents to delight the hearts of the little travelers. There is a kindly motive to the story—a not too brilliant but a gentle tale for the nursery.

Kipling, Rudyard. The Jungle Book. Octavo, pp. 331. Illustrated in color by Maurice and Edward Detmold. New York: The Century Co. $2.50 net.

The one mistake made in the manufacture of this sumptuous volume was to allow the beauty of wide margins to be invaded by a green border decoration on all the pages. We have seen annotated editions of Shakespeare with a few lines of text amid a sea of comment. We do not like to read our Kipling, especially such masterpieces as the Mogli stories, in a confusion of green ink. The intentions of the publishers are excellent, and one thing they accomplished well right at the beginning. Never have we seen a more appropriate cover design—one richer or more promising of what to expect within. The type is clear and beautiful, and the sepia plates are striking.

Lang, Andrew. The Strange Story Book. By Mrs. Lang. Edited by Mr. Lang. Pp. 312. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60 net.

A picture of Andrew Lang graces this last of a long line of children's books. Twenty-five years ago he planned the first of the series, and the rainbow volumes have proved an event every year since then. It may be that Mrs. Lang will continue the work, for she has already written much under the editorial guidance of her husband. There is much of an ethnological character in "The Strange Story Book." Looking at the variety of stories through a variety of times, we wonder how these two could have had the patience to ferret out so much that might have remained buried. Children like the novelty of the volumes.

Maeterlinck, Madame Maurice. The Children's Blue Bird. Illustrated by Herbert Paul. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50 net.

A charming-looking book has here caught our eye, Madame Maeterlinck's prose narrative of her husband's famous play. No one could help not going further than the delectable cover design of this holiday issue. Artistically and typographically "The Children's Blue Bird" deserves warm recommendation. But we are not quite reconciled to the retold version, wherein much of Maeterlinck's own text is served up to us in shortened conversation.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins. Story-Telling Poems. Pp. 384. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Miss Olcott confesses that story-telling poems develop and feed the poetic instinct of children. More than that is done. Poetry at its best fires the imagination. We are perfectly willing to let the instinct take care of itself provided the imagination is cared for. There is much in this judicious little volume to satisfy the fundamental hunger of the boy or girl at the Christmas tree. The ground plan is avowedly educational, but the form will not scare children on that account. A subject-index furnishes a key to the ethical content of the volume. The foreword is addrest to the story-teller. The book is a

(*Continued on page* 1125)

IT IS PRETTY NEARLY TIME TO GET THE NET ON THIS WHOLE BACK-TO-THE-LAND BOOM. "This serial is not the usual rhapsody of the first summer back on the land, with the intelligent city feller as his own hero, beating the country people at their own game. On the contrary it aims to show how difficult the country game really is, and what mistakes the would-be farmer will fall into. I have had my eye upon country readers too, and am writing from their point of view even more than from that of people who are all lit up by books on Three Acres and Liberty. What I am after is the truth, indicated by the word *net* in the title." This is what the author says of his story, *BACK TO THE FARM—NET*, an unusual serial without a line of love-making in it. It begins in January in *The Country Gentleman*.

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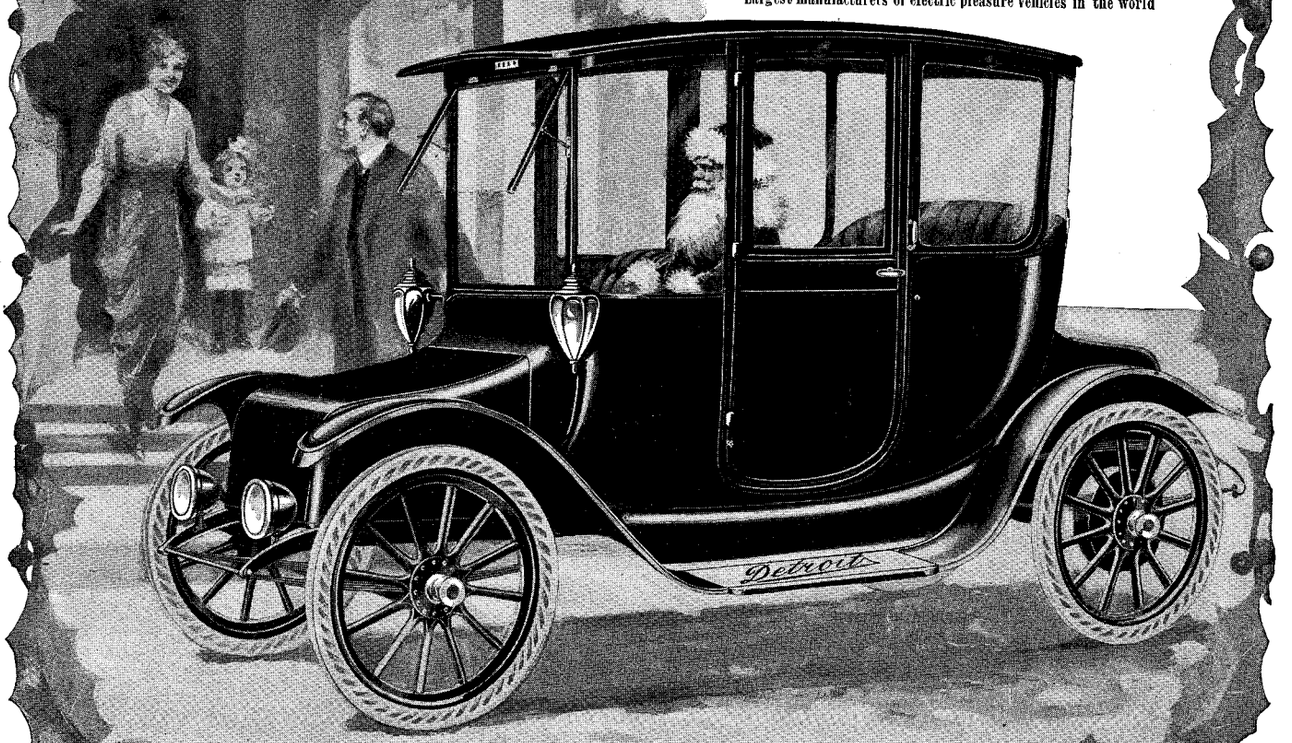

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 1123)

good anthology arranged according to deeds of right and wrong. We find many old favorites. There is a wide range from Percy's "Reliques" to Arthur Guiterman. Apart from the child interest, the story-teller should welcome such a compilation.

Olcott, Frances Jenkins. The Arabian Nights. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

It is encouraging to have Miss Olcott's assurances that the text of Lane's "Arabian Nights" was changed only where she found it necessary for the better understanding of children. She selected the Lane version because of its epic treatment and its dignified style. Three of the stories included will, so the editor claims, be new to most young readers. We have in mind many editions of the "Arabian Nights" during the past few years, among them the volume edited by E. Dixon from the Galland Text, and the Kate Douglas Wiggin edition illustrated by Maxfield Parrish. Neither of these contains "The Story of the City of Brass," "The Adventures of Hassan of Balsera," or "Caliph the Fisherman." No better, no more conscientious guide could be found than Miss Olcott.

Quiller-Couch, Mabel and Lilian. The Treasure Book of Children's Verse. Illustrated in Color by M. Etheldrada Gray. Pp. 336. New York: George H. Doran Co. $2 net.

Anthologies always have their specific uses, and this one seems to have been judiciously compiled and arranged under artificial headings. The collection is up-to-date, since it contains examples of the work of Alfred Noyes. This is an altogether delightful-looking book except for the color insertions which destroy the dainty effect. For the pictures, rather overcolored as they are, are themselves mounted on dark paper. Looking at the leaves from the side, there is a resemblance to a rather flat layer cake. Nevertheless the book is a treasure and will have a sale.

Rackham, Arthur. Mother Goose. Gathered and illustrated by. 4to, pp. 262. New York: The Century Co. $2.50 net.

There is always room for another Mother Goose, especially when such an agreeable artist as Mr. Rackham is the sponsor. We find that every new edition unearths some version of a familiar jingle with which we were not familiar. Mr. Rackham confesses in his introduction that he gives the form he knew when a boy. A glance through his index of first lines delights the eye. For there are small line-drawings of some of the pictures given to us later in larger reproduction. The majority of the illustrations are in black and white. The color plates, however, are full of charm and delicate tints.

Rostand, Edmund. The Story of Chanticler. Adapted from the French by Florence Yates Hann. Illustrated by J. A. Shepherd. 4to, pp. 144. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co. $1.50 net.

The adapter of Rostand's play has justified her work by the freshness and delicacy of her accomplishment. We must confess that we enjoyed this retelling quite as much as the original. This is largely due to the fact that the narrative is not written down, that it contains all the satire of the play, and all the human quality of its La Fontaine spirit. Where it excels for young people is in the simple directness with which the strictly literary embellishments of the drama are discarded, with no harm to the story and with no detraction from its charm. In fact if grown people will take the trouble to compare this book with the play, they will find how excellent the translated passages are.

Scott, Sir Walter. Ivanhoe. Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Octavo. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.50 net.

We are glad to notice this reprint in a form wholly in accord with our belief that Scott is not more read these days because the old editions are forbidding-looking. While Mr. Smith is not the artist best suited to the task, he has succeeded in adding dash and delicate color to a story which every boy and girl should read. The publishers have wisely clothed the book in a cover design that is worthy of it. Where can we find such historical romances as Scott has written? Certainly not among the Christmas books of this year. We cheerfully recommend this volume.

Skinner, Ada M. Children's Book of Christmas Stories. Edited by Asa Don Dickinson and. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.25 net.

From its cover to the very end, this little book is pervaded by the Christmas spirit. The quaintness of the Leech frontispiece sufficiently assures us that the old-time charm of the festal day is not entirely lost. These stories come to us guaranteed as having brought pleasure to thousands; there are many familiar friends in the table of contents. The book was compiled to fulfil a want felt among librarians for some anthology to satisfy the Yuletide demand. Christmas stories have been written since the world began, so it seems to us. It would have pleased us had the editors given an additional list of Christmas stories.

Smith, E. Boyd. The Railroad Book. Illustrated. Oblong. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50 net.

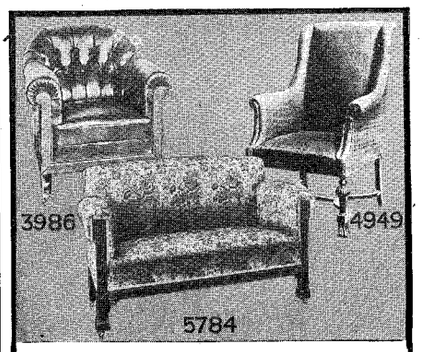
There never was a boy yet who was not gript spellbound by the railroad. Nursery carpets are worn threadbare by the shuffling of feet in imitation of engine noises. The publishers of Mr. Smith's "Railroad Book" therefore will find a ready audience for this pictorial guide to the mysteries of train land, from the engine-shed, through the most modern station to the boundless prairies. Dining-cars, conductors, porters, flagmen—the whole world of travel—are pictured and storied in these oblong pages. Mr. Smith's color work is characteristically pale and literal.

Spyri, Johanna. Heidi. Translated by Helene S. White. 8vo, pp. 433. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.50 net.

This is one of the first stories read nowadays by children. The libraries all attest its widespread popularity. Many editions are on the market, but this one seems to be ideal for a holiday present. It is a German classic written by an author who has done many other stories still to be translated into English. It recounts the adventures of a little girl who lives with her grandfather in the Alps. The present edition is fully illustrated. Here is a story to be strongly recommended.

Stevens, D. K. Ballads of the Be-Ba-Boes. Pp. 102. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Usually when we meet with a book that exploits in verse the escapades of odd little



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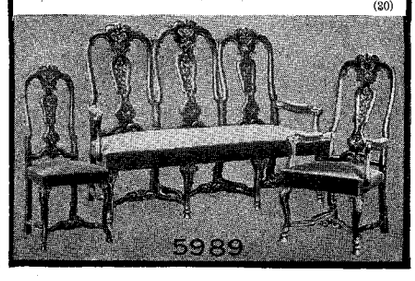

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people like the Brownies or the Be-Ba-Boes, we place our whole dependence for interest on the pictures which are full of detail. But this is not the case in the present instance. Tho the drawings made by Katharine M. Daland are clever, the ballads by D. K. Stevens are even more striking. They are filled with constant surprizes of incident and rime, and certain ironical touches make them as true as they are amusing. There is a spontaneity of wit that comes with the freshness of Lewis Carroll. It is to be hoped that we shall hear further from D. K. Stevens.

Stevenson, Robert Louis. Kidnapped. Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. Pp. 289. New York: Charles Scribners' Sons. $2.25 net.

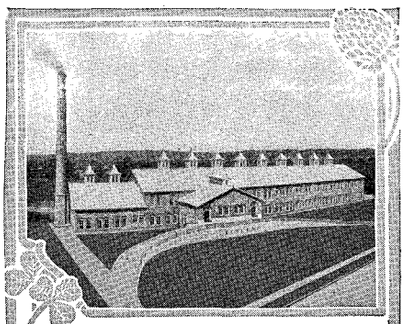
Children must have their *editions de luxe* and many grown people will just as warmly welcome a reissue of Stevenson's "Kidnapped" in form companionable with last year's sumptuous edition of "Treasure Island." There is nothing new to be said about this "pennydreadful" except to remark upon the dramatic color plates done by N. C. Wyeth. They are full of action and thoroughly in accord with the adventurous character of the story. The whole imaginative quality of Stevenson is successfully depicted. If possible the artist has put additional life into the book. We wonder whether such books, so rich in *format*, encourage parents to hang a bookshelf in the children's room? They should.

Strang, Mrs. Herbert. The Rose Fairy Book. Illustrated by Lilian A. Govey. Pp. 304. New York: George H. Doran & Co. $2 net.

Except for the mounting of the pictures on a dark background, here is indeed a regal feast for the young mind. Fairy tales are fairy tales in whatever form served up, but when they come in a regal volume they seem all the better. Some of the tales have been newly translated from the original. All of them have been written with especial attention to the requirements of the young reader. But alas, we no longer recognize our beloved Little Red Riding Hood since it was shorn of the thrill at the end! Why will editors think they are doing wisely when they take the strong element from fairy tales? There are mothers who will not have children frightened by what they call the "terrible." Every change made by Mrs. Strang only serves to make us doubt the "authenticity" of her book.

Sweetser, Kate Dickinson. Book of Indian Braves. Illustrated by George Alfred Williams. Pp. 184. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50 net.

A child who loves Indians will immediately be drawn to this book first by its telling cover design. There are seven chapters dealing with as many heroes: Powhatan, Osceola, King Philip, Joseph, and Sitting Bull, and others. History is skilfully blended with narrative, and the true Indian atmosphere is maintained. Now that the Indians as a race are no longer free, their leaders assume heroic proportions. Only recently some of the best-known living braves visited New York to unveil a monument to the American Indian on Staten Island, and there was a mythical touch to their presence. So in this book, Mrs. Sweetser succeeds in viewing them as distant objects in our civilization. Her understanding of their nature will give many a boy a thrill of pleasure.



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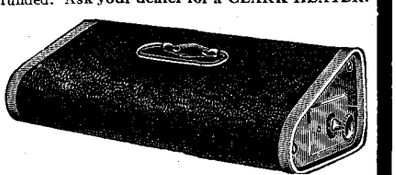

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Swift, Jonathan. Gulliver's Travels. With an introduction by W. D. Howells, and more than one hundred illustrations by Louis Rhead. 8vo, pp. 350. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

W. D. Howells, in an introduction to this edition, calls "Gulliver's Travels" one of the supreme books, despite changes in literature from age to age. Personally, we have just read it over and we tingle as much as we ever did in days gone by. Perhaps we see more of the Swift satire than of yore, but the fundamental adventure quality of the story, the large and small proportions of the folks—all these characteristics remain unstaled and just as stimulating to the imagination. The present issue is one in a splendid series. Bearing the same *format*, we have previously reviewed "Robin Hood" and "Tom Brown's School Days at Rugby" and "The Swiss Family Robinson." "Gulliver" is equally as welcome. It is illustrated by Louis Rhead in heavy line imitative of woodcuts.

Taggart, Marion Ames. Her Daughter Jean. Pp. 332. Boston: W. A. Wilde Co. $1.50.

Miss Taggart is loath to leave the family she has been writing about for these seven years. And indeed we can readily understand how she has grown to like that wholesome group which is the product of her fertile imagination. We have had occasion before to laud this writer's ability to make the domestic story attractive through her skill in drawing interesting characters who are thoroughly human. The story might almost belong to the "Six Girls Series," but it is separated from that series by dealing with a generation removed, when the girls are in the middle age of life. Jean has all the simple qualities of her forebears, and her sacrifices, her heartaches, are described with the freshness of the first volume.

Thurston, I. T. The Torch-Bearer: A Camp-Fire Girls' Story. Pp. 253. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1 net.

Mrs. Thurston has spun out a creditable story on the theme of camp-fire girls. Naturally a book of this character has to champion the cause very emphatically and drive home again and again the noble principles upon which the organization is founded. The one consuming fault with such propaganda literature is that it overstates, and makes the effects of the movement crowd one upon the other in too artificial a manner. The girls in this book are all natural as far as the camp-fire girls idea will allow, but they grapple with their weaknesses too self-consciously. In style and in spirit Mrs. Thurston succeeds admirably as a champion of the cause.

Verrill, A. H. Harper's Wireless Book. Pp. 185. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

This is a serviceable and concise book, telling how to use wireless electricity in telegraphing, telephoning, and the transmission of power. Especially will it appeal to young readers, for the author has been zealous to record the doings of young operators in the field. Ever since the *Titanic* disaster and the *Volturno* fire, we have come to regard wireless as the greatest invention of modern times. Marconi seems to be carrying his ideas even further. Important as it is, we may regard wireless as almost a young man's special care. Mr. Verrill's book will be eagerly read. After finishing it, there is good reason to believe that many a boy will be

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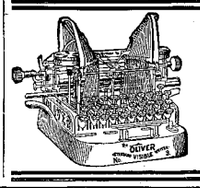

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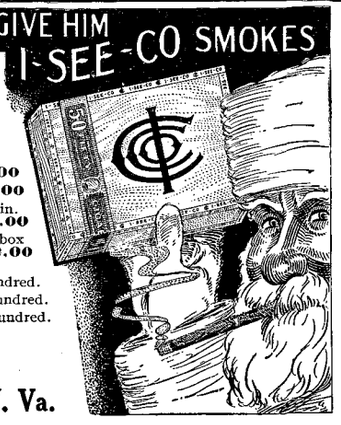

inspired to look into wireless as a possible vocation. The manual is fully illustrated.

Verrill, A. Hyatt. Harper's Book for Young Naturalists. Pp. 382. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50 net.

Now that the boy-scout idea is controlling the boy world, every practical guide ever written finds ready welcome. The Harpers have done much to add to the literature of practicality, and this year they add one more book to an already large list. The boy is always on the lookout for the latest, the easiest, and the least expensive methods of experimenting, whatever his tastes. How many young naturalists will peruse eagerly the present "guide to collecting and preparing specimens, with descriptions of the life, habits, and haunts of birds, insects, and plants." Doubtless many a boy will know exactly how to skin a mammal and how to mount it after carefully going through chapters of Mr. Verrill's lucid explanations.

Wells, H. G. Little Wars. A game for boys. 4to, pp. 180. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.20 net.

Last year we had occasion to express unalloyed pleasure in reading Mr. Wells's "Floor Games." This year his "Little Wars" arouses equally our enthusiasm. Supporters of the Peace Society will never countenance such a perfect manual of warfare, but we welcome it as a novel activity, and one that could be put to more than an imaginative test. Military strategy and tactics require keen wit and acute analytical powers. Many a nursery floor will be turned into a battle-field, once the code of warfare, as worked out by Mr. Wells, is mastered. We can imagine Napoleon feasting on such a diversion.

BOY SCOUT AND CAMP-FIRE GIRL BOOKS

Burgess, Thornton W. The Boy Scouts on Swift River. Pp. 336. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Co. $1 net.

The author believes that in the woods the unexpected happens at any moment. This story deals with a canoe cruise, and tells how a bull moose—not a political one—acted queerly. Boy Scout principles are applied in nearly every chapter.

Comstock, Harriet T. Camp Brave Pine. 12mo. Pp. 398. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.25 net.

Mrs. Comstock chummed with a camp-fire organization in Poughkeepsie. The consequence is her story is filled with natural color and enthusiasm. Her girls are healthy, and zealous upholders of the movement. The story is well written and borders on the romantic in places.

Eldred, Warren L. St. Dunstan Boy Scouts. 12mo. Pp. 335. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

This is the fourth volume in the St. Dunstan Series. Here the Boy Scout movement is brought in contact with school life.

Fitzhugh, Percy K. For Uncle Sam, Boss, or, Boy Scouts at Panama. 12mo. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Co. $1.25.

Naturally the Canal Zone would figure this year in juvenile literature. Amid exciting adventure, the hero incidentally learns a great deal about the Canal and about Isthmian history.

Hawkes, Clarence. The Boy Woodcrafter. Pp. 224. Chicago: F. G. Browne & Co.

It is quite the fashion these days to dedicate books to the Boy Scouts. Publishers and authors believe it insures a sale. But did they know that the Boy Scouts have a Book Doctor who recommends books after rigorous examination? This is not meant to throw any doubt upon the sincerity of the volume herewith mentioned, which tries to awaken the enthusiasm of the naturalist in every boy reader who happens to pick the book up.

A Sherbet is made tasty and delightful by using Abbott's Bitters. Sample of bitters by mail, 25 cts. in stamps. C.W. Abbott & Co., Baltimore, Md.

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Hornibrook, Isabel. A Scout of To-Day. Pp. 290. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

Even the women writers are alive to the benefits of the Boy Scout idea. Mothers recognize that here is a movement which furnishes things for idle hands to do—hands that otherwise might be up to mischief. The author shows the good effect of the work in every-day life.

Otis, James. Boy Scouts in a Lumber Camp. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.25.

The title tells the story, except the fact that the locality is in the Maine woods.

Spears, Raymond S. Camping on the Great Lakes. Pp. 372. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.25.

The fourth in a series which will be read with avidity by all boys interested in life in the open. There is a plot, of course.

Wilson, John Fleming. Tad Sheldon: Boy Scout. Pp. 231. New York: Sturgis & Walton Co. $1 net.

Stories of adventure along our coast.

A FEW HISTORICAL TALES

Bedford-Jones, H. Flamehair, the Skald. Pp. 310. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.20 net.

A tale of the days of Hardrede. It is a Viking story of saga proportions.

Curtis, Alice Turner. A Little Maid of Province Town. Pp. 212. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. 80 cents net.

A pre-Revolutionary story in which a little maid's father is held under suspicion. But fortunately for the patriotic tone of the volume he is at last found to be a staunch fighter for liberty.

Knipe, Emilie B. and Alden A. Beatrice of Denewood. 12mo. New York: The Century Co. $1.25 net.

The sequel to last year's "Lucky Sixpence." Many incidents in the latter part of the American Revolution are dealt with in this book. The style is agreeable.

McIntyre, John T. In Kentucky with Daniel Boone. Pp. 195. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. 75 cents net.

This author believes in fictionizing biography. He has written other books in which boys accompany historical figures in various adventure. The present volume contains a sketch of Boone as the final chapter of the story.

Tomlinson, E. T. The Boy Sailors of 1812. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

This book was evidently written as a memorial of the centennial of Perry's Victor[illegible]. Dr. Tomlinson may be trusted to give an amount of information in an interesting narrative.

Tomlinson, E. T. The Young Sharpshooter. Pp. 390. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

A story of the Peninsula Campaign in 1862. A timely volume in view of the recent war anniversaries.

MISCELLANEOUS

Claxton, William J. Lessons from Nature's Workshop. 12mo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1 net.

Nature talks for children, which may result in sharper eyes and quicker understanding of sounds and habits.

Davis, Charles G. Motor Boating for Boys. Pp. 86. New York: Harper & Bros. 50 cents net.

The frontispiece shows some very small boys at work. But the directions and descriptions herewith given will interest even older boys who are looking for sport on the water.

Dole, Nathan Haskell. The White Duckling, and Other Tales. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1 net.

A new edition of the Russian Fairy Book, with excellent illustrations by the Russian artist, Bilibin.

Foley, James W. Boys and Girls: A Book of Verses. Pp. 240. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.35 net.

A mixture of clever and bright verses and jingles which have appeared in the newspapers and magazines. Some are suited to girls and boys; some are not. But the volume as a whole will please the family entire.

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THE Steinway is the preferred piano of today. It is a mechanical and an artistic triumph—the master work of four generations of the world's greatest piano makers.

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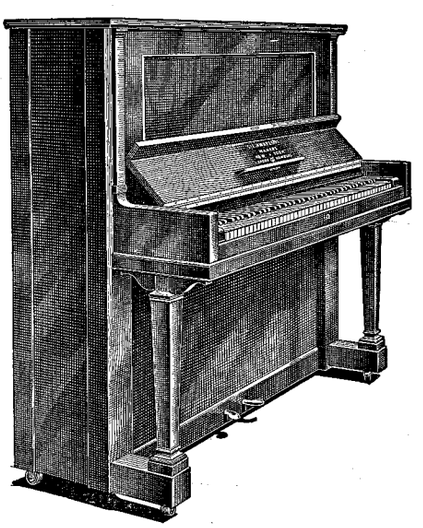

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Forces outside air to pass *up* through fine screen. *Directs* and *cleans* the current. Locks the window. Folds up when not in use. Indispensable for your home, office, factory, school, church, hospital. Send width of window for estimate and booklet. Cheap enough for anybody.

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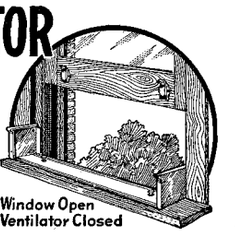
Higgin All-Metal Weather-Strip and Screens in the same class.



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Fraser, Chelsea Curtis. Every Boy's Book of Handicraft, Sports, and Amusements. Pp. 695. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $2 net.

This volume holds a great richness of suggestion. Every possible activity in boy life is considered. The book is printed on thin paper. It is an encyclopedia on how to do things and how to have a good time.

Hawthorne, Nathaniel. Tanglewood Tales. 8vo. New York: T. Y. Crowell Co. $1.50 net.

A reprint of this classic is always welcome.

Holland, Rupert S. Historic Adventures. Large 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs Co. $1.50 net.

A suitable book for a boy who is interested in American history adventures. Do you know how the Mormons came to settle Utah? Other questions of like character might be asked which Mr. Holland answers entertainingly.

OTHER NEW BOOKS—SERIES

Altsheler, Joseph A. Apache Gold. Pp. 383. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

A story of our strange Southwest.

Barbour, Ralph Henry. Around the End. Pp. 319. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

Another rattling story by the man who can write them so easily. Football is glorified on the cover design and in the story.

Camp, Walter. Danny Fists. Pp. 286. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.35 net.

There is a manly tone to Mr. Camp's stories. There is certainly a tone of authority when he comes to treat of football.

Day, Holman. The Rainy Day Railroad War. Pp. 257. New York: Harper & Bros. $1 net.

This story was originally published in *The Youth's Companion.*

Deland, Ellen Douglas. Country Cousins. Pp. 312. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 25 cents net.

A city girl has a year in the country while her parents are in South America on a diplomatic mission.

Kirkland, Winifred. The Boy Editor. Pp. 231. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1 net.

A story full of healthy energy and right doing.

Peattie, Elia W. Annie Laurie and Azalea. Pp. 295. Chicago: Reilly & Britton. 75 cents net.

Wesselhooft, Lily F. Laddie: The Master of the House. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20 net.

The story of a dog.

NEW VOLUMES IN SERIES

Quirk, Leslie W. The Freshman Eight. Pp. 295. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.20 net.

The second in the Wellworth College Series.

Channon, Frank E. Henley on the Battle Line. Pp. 314. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

One of a series in which American Boys take part in Indian Uprisings instigated by a famous emir.

Dudley, A. T. The Half-Miler. Pp. 332. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.25.

The ninth volume in the Phillips Exeter Series.

Kilbourne, Capt. C. E. An Army Boy in the Philippines. Pp. 351. Philadelphia: The Penn Publishing Co. $1.25.

This is by the author of "An Army Boy in Pekin." Books of this pattern are cut after a design; they carry atmosphere.

Pansy. Four Mothers at Chautauqua. Pp. 408. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1.50.

Half fiction, half propaganda, this story gives the reader fictionized information about the summer center of culture and instruction. The book is illustrated with photographs.

Ray, Anna Chapin. The Responsibilities of Buddie. Pp. 266. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The third and last of the Buddie books.

Scott, Gertrude Fisher. Jean Cabot in the British Isles. Pp. 327. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co. $1 net.

This is the second volume in a series.

Stratemeyer, Edward. Dave Porter and the Runaways. Pp. 301. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Co.

Dave Porter has existed for nine years!

CURRENT POETRY

NUMEROUS as are the books of good verse at hand, we feel that we must temporarily postpone the consideration of several of them in order to make somewhat extensive quotations from a remarkable volume just published by the John Lane Company. It is called "Bread and Circuses," and the author's name is Helen Parry Eden. So far as we know, it is Mrs. Eden's first book, and we have no hesitation in saying that it is the best first book produced in many a year. Mrs. Eden's child-poems (she writes much about a certain delightful "Betsey-Jane," aged three, who evidently is her daughter) have the understanding and tender whimsicality that make "A Child's Garden of Verse" a delight, and she writes of things spiritual with the devout artistry of Crashaw.

"Effany" is a beautifully human poem. We commend it to the attention of the *English Review* school of intense young "realists."

Effany

BY HELEN PARRY EDEN

When elm-buds turn from red to green,
And growing lambs more staidly graze,
And brighter nettle-tops are seen
Along the hedge-rows' rambling ways;
When leaves unclose where late the hail
Rustled in naked hawthorn twig,
April comes laughing up the vale
And Effany comes round to dig.

Aloof among her nursery toys,
From her high casement Betsey sees
His vellum-colored corduroys
Stirring behind the apple-trees.
Clutching her trowel, she descends,
With unimagined projects big,
For Effany and she are friends,
And she helps Effany to dig.

Deep in the flowering currant-rows
The robin twitters gentle mirth
Where Effany with Betsey goes
Triumphant o'er the new-turned earth;
And the wind wanders out and in,
As doubting which it loves the best—
The grizzly stubble round his chin,
Or her beruffled golden crest.

His coat, lined with carnation red,
Hangs in the plum-tree's forked boughs,
Till sun is low and the day sped
And Betsey called into the house—
He scrapes his spade, her trowel she;
She looks and lingers, loath to start,
With little earth-bound feet to tea;
He takes his coat down to depart.

Half musing on the little maid,
He trudges toward the coming night,
Stooping beneath his shouldered spade,
To where across the curtained light
With leaves upon its fiery fold
His wife's thin shadow falls alone—
For she and Effany are old
And all their little ones are gone.

Many writers of religious verse take Francis Thompson for their teacher, and they are wise to do so. But Mrs. Eden needs to go to no poet of our generation

(*Continued on page* 1132)

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Cadillac
Standard of the World

Cadillac again awarded the Dewar Trophy

Europe's highest Motor Tribunal pronounces 1914 Cadillac mechanical achievements to be the greatest of the year, demonstrating the advancement of the industry

In our first announcement of the 1914 Cadillac, and its two-speed direct drive axle, we said:—"The Cadillac is about to endow the motor car with A new element of efficiency, A new quality of luxury, A new source of economy."

After several thousand purchasers had received demonstrations of the truth of this prediction, we said in a later announcement:

"Motoring as you know it, and motoring as the owner of a 1914 Cadillac knows it, are two distinct and different things."

And we added, that the Cadillac owner was enjoying luxuries to which you must remain a stranger as long as you did not drive a Cadillac.

But we did not dream when we wrote the words, that so distinguished an endorsement as the second award of the Dewar Trophy was close at hand.

You will recall that the first award of the Dewar Trophy to the Cadillac pronounced it the most thoroughly standardized car in the world.

In the test, three Cadillac cars were entirely dismantled, all of the parts thoroughly mixed, and eighty-nine parts removed from the heap and substitute parts provided.

The three cars were then re-built into perfect running condition from the haphazard heap—wrenches and screwdrivers being the only tools necessary.

Standardization was defined to mean in this test—as it always has meant—that every Cadillac part was exactly like every other part of its kind.

It did not mean nearly like it or almost like it, but absolutely like it, down to the one-thousandth part of an inch, where that degree of accuracy was essential.

In other words, that there was complete interchangeability, perfect alignment of parts and units, perfect harmony in their operating relations with each other, and a total absence of ill-fitting joints and bearings.

The Cadillac is the only car which has ever passed this tremendously significant test of what constitutes standardization; and the award to the Cadillac was the only one ever made upon such a test.

And that fact lends especial significance to this second award of the same trophy to the same car, but from a new angle of analysis.

It is one thing to feel sure that your manufacturing principles are sound and scientific.

It is another, and a more pleasant thing, to have that fact almost universally appreciated by your own countrymen.

THE DEWAR TROPHY

The Royal Automobile Club, which conducts the contests for the Dewar Trophy, is the most conservative tribunal of its type in the world.

The Dewar Trophy is the motor classic.

It is awarded for the most distinguished achievement of the year, demonstrating the advancement of the industry.

It takes into account manufacturing principles as well as performances.

Sir Thomas Dewar, when he instituted the Trophy, had it in mind to seek out, each year, the car of super-excellence.

So the awards are as disinterested, and as scientific, as the awards of the Nobel Prize in a totally different field of endeavor.

We may all of us feel justly reinforced, therefore, in our good opinion of this splendid American car, the Cadillac.

We may feel that its virtues have not been overstated.

We may all feel that these announcements have not overdrawn the advantages of the latest Cadillac development, the Cadillac two speed direct drive axle.

It was not merely the point-by-point performance of the car over give-and-take roads for a thousand miles.

It was not merely the certainty and the endurance of the electrical devices in self-cranking, lighting and ignition.

It was not merely the remarkable record of 17.17 miles per gallon of gasoline (notwithstanding repeated stops and starts in testing the electric cranking device).

It was not alone the astonishing record of more than 1,000 miles per gallon of lubricating oil.

It was not only that the two-speed direct drive axle was a material factor in making possible these results; and that it gave to the word "luxury" a new meaning as applied to motoring.

It was not only the perfect record in the shifting of the rear axle gears from high to low and vice versa 520 times, by means of the electric shifting device.

No, the Dewar Trophy was awarded to the Cadillac for the second time—and the Cadillac is the only American car which has ever received it, and the only car in the world to which it has ever been awarded twice—because the Cadillac is the Cadillac, because it is what it is, and because it does what it does.

But it is gratifying in the extreme to have the approval of your own nation reinforced by an international verdict.

You, as a Cadillac owner—present or prospective—can take just pride in this second award of the Dewar Trophy.

It is more than a Cadillac achievement—it is a tribute from high sources to American skill and to American engineering initiative.

Because the Cadillac proved itself to be the car of all-around super-excellence as a complete entity.

Because it proved its dominant characteristics to be those which make most for all-around constancy and serviceability.

Because, as we have said, no other car rides or drives like the Cadillac.

Because, in fact, it is the Standard of the World.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR CO., DETROIT, MICH.

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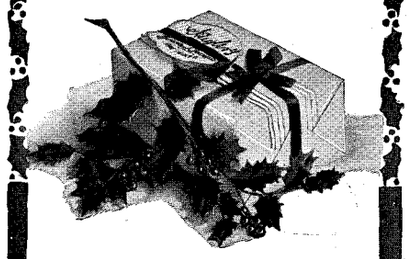

Christmas Greetings

Let a box of Huyler's carry your holiday greetings to each of your friends. It is as full of the Christmas spirit as the holly and mistletoe, and its message is universally understood and appreciated.

Huyler's

Bonbons Chocolates

Special Christmas Baskets
Plain or trimmed, imported or domestic, any size.

Assorted Chocolates
The supreme pound package — an ideal gift box.

Beverly Chocolates
With the slightly less-sweet flavor.

Assorted Nut Chocolates
Specially selected, whole nut meats dipped in chocolate.

Sold by Huyler's sales agents (leading druggists everywhere) in United States and Canada. If there should be no sales agent near you, please write us.

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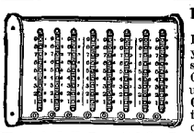
Ask for Huyler's Cocoa and Huyler's Baking Chocolate at your grocer's



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CURRENT POETRY

(*Continued from page* 1130)

for instruction; such a poem as "Sorrow," for example, is comparable only to the immortal songs of Richard Crashaw and Robert Southwell.

Sorrow

BY HELEN PARRY EDEN

Of sorrow, 'tis as Saints have said—
That his ill-savored lamp shall shed
A light to Heaven, when, blown about
By the world's vain and windy rout,
The candles of delight burn out.

Then usher Sorrow to thy board,
Give him such fare as may afford
Thy single habitation—best
To meet him half-way in his quest,
The importunate and sad-eyed guest.

Yet somewhat should he give who took
Thy hospitality, for look,
His is no random vagrancy;
Beneath his rags what hints there be
Of a celestial livery.

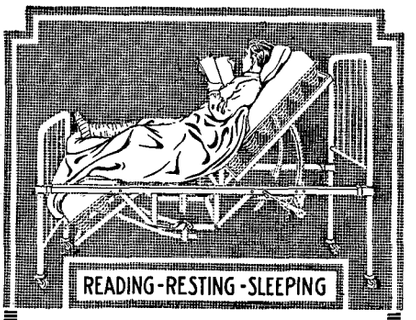
Sweet Sorrow, play a grateful part,
Break me the marble of my heart
And of its fragments pave a street
Where, to my bliss, myself may meet
One hastening with pierced feet.

Could any living writer except Mrs. Eden make a poem out of a child's Ark? We think not. James Whitcomb Riley might attempt it, but he would find it difficult to surpass the exquisite grace of these lines.

The Ark

BY HELEN PARRY EDEN

Vainly, my Betsey, to the weeping day
You sing the rime that drives the rain away;
And from your window mourn the patient trees
Buffeted by the peevish Hyades.
Come, let us shut the lattice, do you slide
From your old Ark the gaudy-painted side
And let the enlarged captives walk about;
For tho a deluge be at work without,
Secure within we've no concern for that,
And all the nursery is Ararat.
Not on the rug—a space of oaken boards
A firmer footing for the crew affords,
Softly, my Betsey, lest your fervor harm
The extreme frailness of a leg or arm—
Poor limbs, so often and so rudely tossed
And rattled down, no wonder some be lost
Beyond the aid of glue! What skill did cram
Into the hold vermilion-hatted Ham
And Shem with the green top-knot and the slim
Contours of Japheth, Noah (somewhat grim
With buttons) and his consort after him!
The wives are at the bottom, dear; but now
Come the black pig and terra-cotta cow,
Three foxes, this a purple collar round
His rigid neck proclaims the faithful hound;
The birds are not so nice, tradition fails
To account for such a quantity of quails,
But the old weary crow that flew and flew
Away from Noah has come to you.
Where is the dove? For if my memory speak
The truth, there *was* a dove and in his beak
The olive-leaves he plucked upon the day
When, as you know, the waters ebbed away;
Who perched on Noah's window with pink feet,
And without whom no Ark is thought complete,
Where is the missing dove? For now I see
Standing or prone the whole menagerie,
And the rain's stopt without and all above
Beams the benignant sky; and still no dove,
Of the same beautiful fact the feathered proof!
Why here—upon the ripples of the roof—
Here is your truant painted, to abide
When Shem and Ham are scattered far and wide,
And all the beasts are broke, to brood with furled
Pacific wings over the new-washed world.



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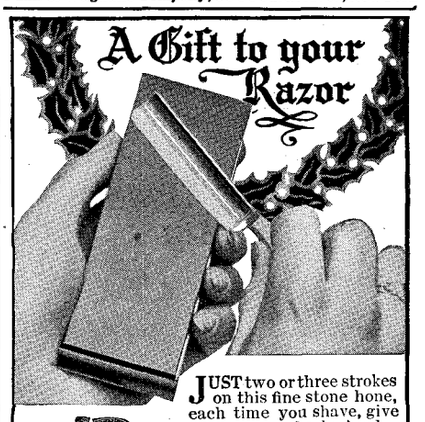

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Here is a charming sonnet. Our one adverse criticism of "Bread and Circuses" is that it does not contain as a frontispiece a portrait of Betsey—and of Betsey's mother.

The Moon

BY HELEN PARRY EDEN

Playthings my Betsey hath: the snail's cast shell,
Pebbles and small unripened pears; she dotes
On gentle things with furred or feathered coats,
A bunch of keys, a little brazen bell;
But none of these enticements please so well,
Nor pouring tea nor sailing paper coats,
As the rare moon that of an evening floats
In anchorages inaccessible.
On frost-bound nights a portly yellow moon
She kissed her hand to him before she slept,
The slim white stripling of an afternoon
In summer, still she longed for him and wept
Seeking to coax him down an elder wand,
For once, that she might hold him in her hand.

Miss Scheffauer starts out as a realist in these lines (from the London *Spectator*), but she is a romanticist at the end. There is a lovely picture in her last three stanzas.

Noon in the Pleasure Gardens

BY ETHEL TALBOT SCHEFFAUER

Rough clods of red-earth newly turned
For wilting, new-set plants,
And where the jack-o'-lanterns burned,
Strange little paths and slants.

Chocolate papers, red and gold,
Bright orange wrappers torn,
Half cigarets some novice rolled,
Lie in the grass forlorn.

The little stage is ringed about
With gaudy lantern lights;
The garden's glamour is put out
With the last lamp o' nights.

Yet—patience, till the day be dead,
Till sunset bury it,
Until in blue and green and red
The fairy lamps are lit;

Until the Chinese lanterns swing
Wavering in the wind,
And the cool winds of evening bring
Night from the hills behind.

Then music binds the spangled night
With spells and wizardries;
And lovers take their shy delight,
Whispering in the trees.

Beautiful are the gardens then,
The faint lights swing above,
Like fireflies in a fairy glen
Whose young seigneur is Love.

From *Munsey's Magazine* we take this pleasant little song.

At the End of Day

BY WANDA MAY

Oh, love, good night! The deepening shadows blend
With daylight's gold; the silvered moonbeams wend
Their way to light our world till dreams descend.

Oh, love, good night! And may life's shadows blend
With youth's bright sun till evening falls, and then
Love's glory light thy pathway to the end!

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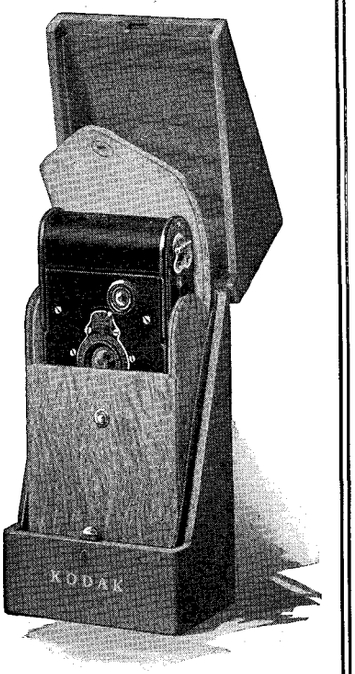

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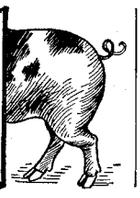

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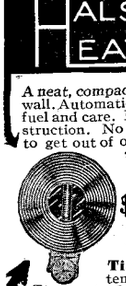

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BEILIS'S OWN STORY

THE graphic stories of prison life in Russia by Tolstoy and other famous authors may be accurate in most of the essentials, but they can not be like narratives from a person who knows from experience what it means to be incarcerated as a religious or political suspect in one of the Czar's jails. The novelists do not exaggerate, however, they only write in a less intimately personal vein. Proof of this fact is found in Mendel Beilis's story of the persecution that he was subjected to pending his trial at Kief on a charge of killing Andrew Yushinsky, a Christian boy, to get blood for sacramental purposes. Beilis talked with a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* shortly after his acquittal. He said:

In March, 1911, the body of the Yushinsky boy was found in the brickyard where I was employed. I had been busy all day and did not pay much attention to the discovery, in fact it was not until the day of the funeral that my attention was really brought to the case. On that day a friend of mine, Mr. Zacharchenko, who owns the house where Vera Cheberiak lives, said to me: "Mendel, I have just been to the funeral of the Yushinsky boy, and while there I saw a lot of handbills distributed and they said that the Jews had killed the boy."

Even then I did not pay much attention to my friend's words and forgot the matter entirely until some three months later.

It was then that the local Prosecuting Attorney called at my house and examined the premises thoroughly. He also went to the brickyard and carefully went over the works and grounds. He went away without saying anything to me. Two days later a number of spies, drest as tramps, came to my house. They behaved like animals, talked about ritual murder and tried to frighten me in numerous ways. It was then that my friends began to tell me that Vera Cheberiak had been telling everybody that I had murdered the boy.

Some time elapsed before I received another visit from the local Prosecuting Attorney. He examined the house again and finally asked me why I did not have a mazuza (Jewish talisman). I told him that as I worked in the brickyard, where a lot of Christians were employed, I could not very well be strictly orthodox. He then left.

On July 22, 1911, I was awakened at 3 o'clock in the morning by a noise, which I thought at first was the explosion from a cannon. Finally I heard a terrific knocking at my front door and I hastened to open it. When I did so I was greeted by a sight which frightened me nearly to death. Right at my door were a lot of policemen and behind them was about a regiment of soldiers, while the prosecutor was standing beside me.

He said, "Are you Mendel Beilis?" and when I said I was, he said, "You are under arrest." I asked for what, but I received no reply. I was trembling like a leaf and

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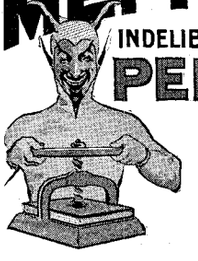

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my wife was fainting, and the children were crying and running about trying to hide, for they were terribly scared. I remembered they told me to dress and that I was to be taken to prison.

I was put in a cell away from the other prisoners, but about an hour after I reached the prison I heard a boy crying and sobbing something. After listening for a few minutes I recognized that it was my son David, then eight years old. My heart almost stopt beating and I pounded my head against the wall of my cell in my grief.

A few minutes later the governor of the prison came to my cell and said "the little son of Vera Cheberiak says that he was playing with the Yushinsky boy in the brick-yard and your son says he was not. Your son is a big liar and that is why he was arrested."

The Governor refused to listen to my explanation. Finally I began to cry and ask him why I was in prison. The only answer I received was that I would be sent to Siberia if I did not tell the truth.

The man left me alone, and for several hours I could hear my boy crying, and at each sob my heart bled. All I could do was to think of my unfortunate family.

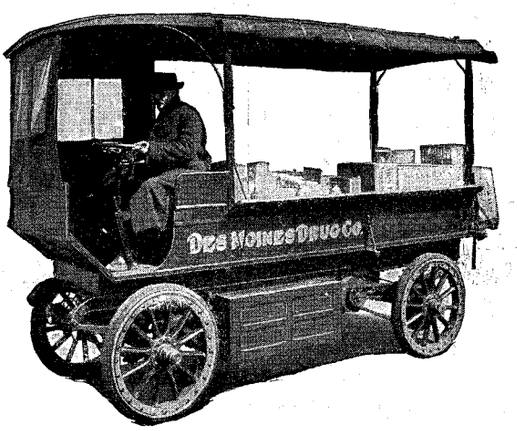
The next morning I rang the alarm-bell in my cell, and the Governor came. He said, "Well, Beilis, so you want to make a confession." He either mistook my motive in ringing the bell or was trying to frighten me. I told him that I had nothing to confess, and asked him what he wanted me to confess. He did not answer this, and I then told him that he could do whatever he chose with me, but for God's sake to have pity on my David. I told him that if he killed David the blood would be on his head, but the Governor only laughed. However, he later sent David home in charge of a policeman.

I was full of joy and thanked God, for I believed he would help me through my trouble.

Several days later the Prosecuting Attorney asked me, "Is it true that the Jews require blood for the Passover cakes?" I told him I did not know of any such law. It was not until seven days later that I was informed of the hideous nature of the charge against me.

A few days later I was ordered removed to the chief prison, and as I was being taken through the streets by two policemen one of them noticed that I was half starved and stopt and bought me some pears. He told me that altho he was a Christian he knew I was innocent, but said the only thing I could do was to go to prison. . . . . .

At the expiration of eight days, I was taken to another cell where there were thirty men—all murderers or burglars. They also knew all about my case. A majority of these men said they believed me innocent, but there were a few who said I was guilty. It was here I received my first beating. My feet were cracked and bleeding from the nails in the rough prison shoes and I sat down on a bench near another prisoner. He hit me a stunning blow in the face, bringing blood to my mouth. I began to cry from the pain and the prison governor appeared and when he saw the lump on my face asked me what was the matter. I told him I had been hit, and he asked



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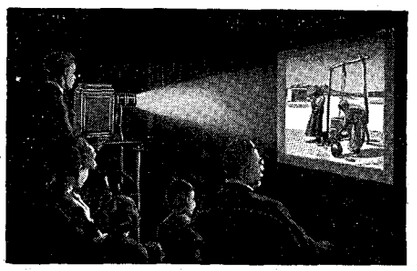

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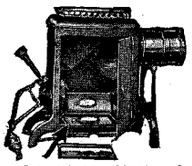

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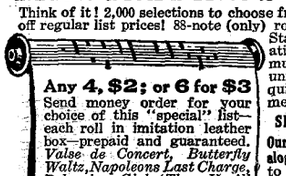

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who did it. I pointed out the man and the governor knocked him down, and then he asked the prisoner why he had hit me. The man replied that he hit me because "he killed a Christian child." I was then transferred to another cell, where there were but twelve men.

A month later Beilis was taken before the prosecutor, who informed him that several black hairs had been found on the pants which had belonged to the Yushinsky boy. Another official tore out a handful of hair from Beilis's head and beard. The prisoner was told that the hair was to be examined, and he was then put back in his cell. To continue:

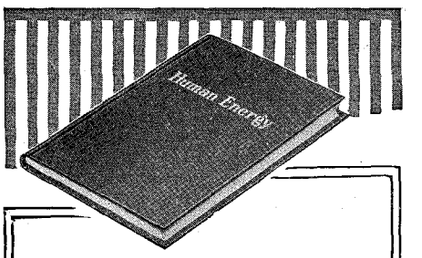
During all this time I had not heard a word concerning my family. A few days later a prisoner named Kasatskenko offered to smuggle a letter to my wife. I was frightened lest I should be discovered, but I wrote a short note asking how she was and telling her that I was alive and all right. A few days later I received a reply saying they were well. Kasatskenko then suggested I write another letter, but as my glasses had been taken away I told him I could not see. He offered to write what I dictated. I learned later that he wrote an entirely different letter from the one I told him to, because he was a spy. As a result of this letter I was put in a solitary cell, measuring four by three yards.

It was terribly cold and damp in there, and the only furniture was an iron bench and iron table. There was a tiny window near the top of the cell, but I could not even see the sky through it. I could not sleep that night, for I was nearly dead from the cold. I walked to and fro in the little cell until I must have fallen to the bench exhausted. I was kept in that cell for ten months and suffered terribly, especially during the winter months. My one longing was to see the sky, but this was impossible.

At length one of my feet became frostbitten, and I was taken to the hospital, where I spent a month and a half. At the end of that time I was returned to the little cell. It was at this time that I was first told I had been indicted for the murder of the boy. I read the indictment several times, and finally came to the conclusion that my case was not entirely hopeless, for I knew that I was perfectly innocent and that no evidence existed against me. From then on my hopes began to center on the acquittal.

After some days I was called before the governor of the prison, where I saw Margolin, the lawyer to whom my wife had appealed for help. I was fearfully excited when I saw Margolin, but he quieted me by saying that he had gone through the indictment carefully and had come to the conclusion there was no evidence against me. He promised to see me through my trouble.

He also promised to secure permission for me to see my wife and children whom I had not seen for eighteen months. My heart beat with joy when, several days later, I was taken to the room where the prisoners are allowed to see their friends. It was a large room in which were a number of wire cages in which the prison-



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ers were placed in order that they might not reach their friends.

A few moments after I was locked in one of the cages, my wife and children were led to the visitors' door. I thought my heart would burst with happiness, but my joy quickly turned to anguish as I noticed my wife's appearance. She was deathly pale and looked many years older than when I saw her last. Neither of us spoke a word, and for a time it seemed as tho I must faint. I stood staring at my wife while I shook with horror and the tears rolled down my face. Finally, the prison governor broke the spell by saying: "Go on, Beilis, don't lose any of the precious time. You will only have a few minutes."

I shall never forget those few minutes. I noticed my brother, who was with the party, was wearing blue spectacles, and when I inquired the reason he removed them, and I saw his eyes were red and swollen. He told me they had become so through crying for me.

One incident of that meeting stands out clearly in my mind. Another prisoner was in the next cage to mine, and his wife was visiting him. Presently I heard her say to her husband, "Tell the Jew next to you that all the town knows he is innocent, and with God's help the real murderer will be discovered." I started to thank her, but the governor stopt me.

One Friday, I remember the day well, Lawyer Margolin informed me the trial had been postponed. This was a terrible shock, and in despair I fell to the floor on the cell and implored him to hasten the trial, for I felt that if I were to be kept in prison much longer it would be better for me to die at once. He told me to have courage, and said the postponement was caused by one of the experts being taken ill. As soon as I heard the word expert, I realized the trial was going to be very complicated and that religious questions would be involved. With this my hope of being acquitted failed somewhat.

About this time Margolin secured permission for me to see one member of my family each Sunday. The sight of my wife and children, who took turns in visiting me, was the only thing that kept my spirits up. I fell into deep despair a few weeks later when these visits suddenly stopt. I begged the prison governor to allow me to see my family, but it was not until after the special prosecutor of the Ministry of Justice at St. Petersburg visited the prison that I obtained permission for these visits to be renewed.

Several weeks later the same prosecutor came to the prison and read me the new indictment which had been found against me. It was several hundred pages long and took him two days to finish reading it. I studied the document most carefully for a week, and while I found many names mentioned in it, I only found my name on the last page, very near the end.

The indictment was so full of untruth that it affected my mind and I was not able to concentrate my thoughts upon the real facts of the case. Had it not been for the Bible, which was allowed

(*Continued on page* 1143)

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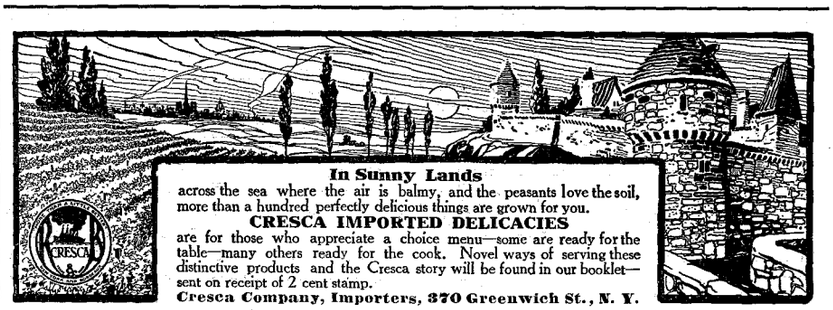

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE PROFITS OF THE 'FRISCO SYNDICATES

ONE of the notable outcomes of the 'Frisco Railroad receivership has been an investigation in St. Louis by the Interstate Commerce Commission of certain profits made by the syndicates that promoted subsidiary railway lines and then sold them to the parent company. Rumors that such profits were wrongfully made by officers of the company set in soon after the receiver was appointed. It is declared by the New York *Evening Post* that on the face of the evidence now submitted these profits, which reached the comfortable sum of $7,403,000, "mainly accrued to officers and directors of the 'Frisco company." The writer says further in detail as to the evidence brought out in St. Louis:

"Perhaps the most interesting example of how these subsidiary lines were sold to the 'Frisco was obtained in the testimony dealing with the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico. That 510-mile line, which extends the 'Frisco from Galveston to Brownsville on the Mexican border, was promoted and constructed by the chairman of the 'Frisco board, and several other directors.

"C. W. Hillard testified that he and the other directors, together with a number of 'Frisco officials, had each made a profit of 75 per cent. on the money advanced to the company that built the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico.

"In the defense of the chairman and his associates, it might be argued that the 'Frisco acted wisely in buying the Brownsville extension, and that the value of that extension had been fairly appraised. The answer to that argument is that, if the smaller road was a desirable acquisition for the 'Frisco, the 'Frisco should have been allowed to build the line with no profits to directors who acted in the capacity of both buyer and seller; also, that the acquisitions in question admittedly bankrupted the property on which they were unloaded.

"When the Interstate Commerce Commission made its report in 1907 on the results of the Alton investigation, it was pointed out in detail that the history of the company was 'rich in illustrations of various methods of indefensible financing,' and it was then added:

"By way of justification or excuse, we are told that the methods of the financing of railroads which prevailed in the year 1900 are now obsolete, owing to a higher degree of conscientiousness among financiers.

"'Frisco acquired control of the St. Louis, Brownsville & Mexico, not in 1900 but in 1910."

These disclosures have been widely commented on in financial circles. Indeed, they have made their impress on many readers not directly related to the world of finance. It is believed that labor agitators, socialistic writers, and in general, smaller patrons of the railroads will derive from them new ammunition in their unfriendly attitude toward the roads. The New York *Times* remarks that the profits "are apparently admitted by some of those who made them." Moreover, the record as it stands shows that certain directors of the 'Frisco, "in effect voted themselves large personal profits out of the treasury of the company whose management was entrusted to them, by the stockholders." So long as the testimony thus far produced, stands undisputed, it must "carry its own condemnation." The management have not only wronged the 'Frisco road, but have done a visible and great injury to all the railroad interests of the country. In the dealings now laid bare, officials of the road "stood upon both sides of the transaction and thus played directly into the hands of the demogogic assailants of corporations." The disclosures come at a most inopportune time—a time when railroad managers as a whole "are most desirous of winning and holding the confidence of the public by the integrity of their acts and by faithful compliance with the law," and when they are called upon to defend before the Interstate Commerce Commission their appeal for an increase in freight rates.

It is recalled by a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* that one of the attorneys of the 'Frisco system, at the time of the appointments of a receiver for the system, roused himself into a state of "splendid indignation," when arraigning society for "crushing the railroads between the millstones of rising wages and rigid rates." His remarks have now, says this writer, "a grim humor." The man has shown himself, not only a devoted attorney, but "a comedian as well." From the evidence this far submitted this writer finds "something very like a breach of trust in the precipitate buying of branches and connections for which the 'Frisco had no immediate need, and for which the management knew they could pay only with the greatest difficulty. In these acts they have done an injury "to the cause of all railroads in the court of public opinion," and have given "aid and comfort to the enemy."

WORDS OF CONFIDENCE FROM GOOD QUARTERS

Most observers still find in many parts of the country signs of a recession in business, particularly in iron and steel. While these facts are not questioned, careful observers believe that conditions are the result of causes destined within a reasonable time to disappear. One of these is the readjustment made necessary by the new tariff, another delay in the passage of the Currency Bill, still others the financing required by the Balkan War, and uncertainty as to the outcome of the trouble in Mexico. The Boston *News Bureau* quotes "a capitalist," as saying that while business is contracting, this is merely what Wall Street "foresaw six months ago." In other words, what the country itself now sees, the stock exchange saw then. This capitalist believes that readjustment in industrial enterprises "should be over very soon." Hence, in a short time, the stock exchange will "begin to discount business recovery and improvement in things generally."

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The writer in the *News Bureau* believes this view is not alone the view of the man whom he quotes, but that it is shared by many other financial experts. In fact, most big men in Wall Street "have substituted for their pessimism of a month ago a moderate degree of hopefulness." They place much reliance on the "brighter outlook for sound currency legislation," and begin to feel that in due time the railroads will be permitted to advance rates. Coincident with these views were printed on November 22, by *The Odd Lot Review*, remarks made to its representative by Horace White, the veteran newspaper editor, who was chairman of the Hughes Investigation of the New York Stock Exchange. Mr. White said:

"The Stock Exchange will recover. The present situation which is confronting brokers and Wall Street generally is a reflection of industrial and business conditions. We are witnessing one of the downward sweeps of the pendulum. The direction will change in time. The public will come back into the market and brokers will again see the record of transactions on the floor equal and probably exceed the figures made at the height of the last period of general public interest in the stock market.

"The real cause of the present financial unrest is a comparatively simple matter if you do not go too far back. There is a scarcity of capital throughout the world. More demands are being made for money than it is possible to supply. The asking and refusing scares both the investor and the business executive. In fact, they are both in danger of getting the impression that conditions are more serious than perhaps is the case.

"War and the threat of war are largely responsible for the scarcity of money. The Balkan troubles extinguished many millions of capital and the atmosphere which has enveloped Europe since those events has not been reassuring. Practically every government on the other side of the Atlantic has been straining every resource to build navies and to strengthen armies. The difference between the present available supply of capital and an amount of money sufficient to satisfy all reasonable demands of legitimate business enterprise would be speedily adjusted if the excessive appropriations which governments have been demanding for armaments should cease. And I believe that the time is near at hand when we can look for more rational behavior among nations."

Sir George Paish, editor of the London *Statist*, now on a visit to this country, is credited with views similarly optimistic as to the outcome of the present situation:

"The United States is enjoying a large measure of solid prosperity, notwithstanding the relative failure of the corn crop, uneasiness as to the effect of the tariff on industry, the comparative scarcity of money, and the difficulty in making new issues of capital. At present the paucity of business in New York, as in London, is confined to Wall Street. Bankers are doing a great business, and are earning large profits. Altho in a few directions factories are somewhat less active than they were, on the whole they are fairly active and are giving good returns, while wages and consuming power were never higher or greater.

"There are, however, signs that the activity of trade is becoming less pronounced, and especially the new orders for iron and steel and locomotives and machinery are not as plentiful as they were a few months ago.

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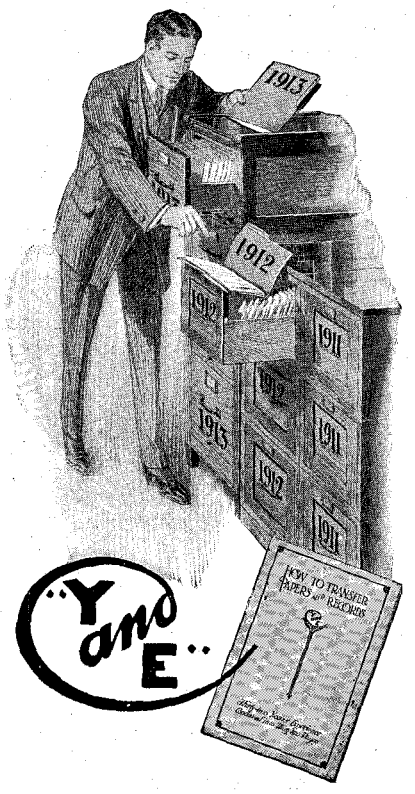

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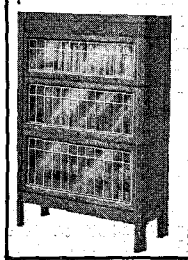

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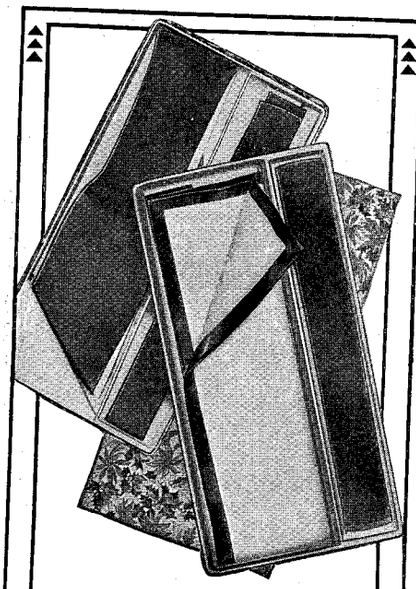

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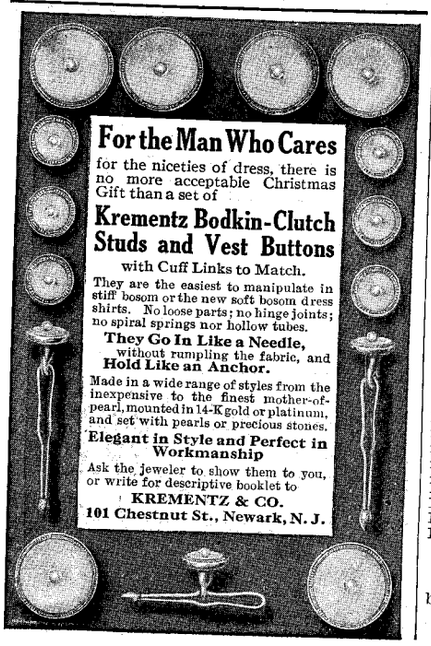

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HOW PROFIT-SHARING IN "STEEL" HAS RESULTED

It is now eleven years since the Steel Corporation established for the benefit of its employees a profit-sharing plan. At present, upward of 40,000 employees have taken either preferred or common shares of this company. The average price they paid for the preferred was $98.32; it has since been above 120, and is now a few points above par. During the eleven years that the plan has been in operation, subscriptions were received from employees for 313,188 shares of preferred, the market value of which at present is about $33,000,000.

Shares of common stock were not offered to employees until 1909. The shares taken in these years have averaged in cost to employees $62.75; they have since been quoted about $90, but are now several points below the average cost. The total shares of common taken by employees is 139,965, the present market value of them being $5,500,000. In case none of the stock thus taken by employees has been sold, or forfeited, the total value of shares of both classes held by employees would be approximately $38,500,000. It is a fact, however, that a certain percentage of this stock has been forfeited, in one way or another—by cancelation of subscriptions, by leaving the service, or by sales in the open market. Just how near the present holdings come to an apparent total of $38,500,000 in value has not been made known. *The Wall Street Journal*, from which the information here summarized has been taken, prints a table showing the number of shares of preferred and common taken by employees in each year and the prices they paid:

	Pfd. Shares		Common Shares	
	Taken	Price	Taken	Price
1913.....	34,551	$109	25,793	66
1912.....	30,619	110	30,735	65
1911.....	19,229	114	29,119	70
1910.....	24,672	124	.....	..
1909.....	18,000	110	15,318	50
1908.....	30,621	87.50	.....	..
1907.....	27,032	102	.....	..
1906.....	28,909	100	.....	..
1905.....	17,973	87.50	.....	..
1904.....	32,519	55	.....	..
1903.....	48,983	82.50	.....	..
Total...	313,188	*98.82	100,965	*62.75

* Average price paid since profit-sharing plan became operative.

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question, to what extent in dollars and cents have the employees of the Steel Corporation benefited through this profit-sharing plan. In order to make this clear, he takes an employee whose salary has been $1,090, or less, a year, with the privilege to subscribe for one share of stock each year, and says of the results to him:

"In 1903, when the profit-sharing plan became operative, he paid $82.50 for his one preferred share; in 1904, $55; in 1905, $87.50; in 1906, $100; in 1907, $102, and in 1908, $87.50, an average of $85.70 a share.

"The profit-sharing plan provides that if the subscriber keeps his certificate and remains continuously in the service for five years he shall be entitled to a share in addition to a special allowance of $5 a share annually, compensation derived from the following sources: (*a*) Cancelations of subscriptions. (*b*) Transfer of certificate from name of subscriber, whether intentionally or otherwise; thus passing the benefit to the employees' pool. (*c*) Others leaving the service, or failing to resume employment when requested.

"In 1908 the profit-sharing plan had been in operation five years, and the employee received his first return from sources (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*). It amounted to $65.04 on the one share of his stock. In addition, he received on his one share of stock during these five years dividends at the rate of $7 a share a year, or $35, and a bonus of $5 a share annually, or $25. In the five years the pool or 'kitty' netted him $65.04; preferred dividends, $35; and regular bonuses, $25, a total of $125.04, on one share of stock for which he had paid $82.50. Including the dividends paid since then, he has received from that one share of stock, purchased in 1903, a total of about $160, or nearly double the amount paid for it. The only charge against it is the interest of 5 per cent. per annum on deferred payments. But as the stock must be paid for in three years, the loss in interest on deferred payments is very small.

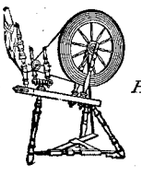
"Returns on preferred stock purchased in the first year the plan was in operation were much larger than returns on purchases in other years. The bonus of $65.04 paid in 1908 (five years after the plan was inaugurated) was largely the result of unsettled conditions in 1903–1904, when the preferred dropt to 50 and frightened many employees into forfeiting their shares. The special bonus in 1909 on the stock, purchased in 1904, amounted to only $19.10 a share, or $45.94 less per share than in 1908.

"The special bonus disbursements each year, from 1908 to 1913, inclusive, on stock purchased each year from 1903 to 1908, inclusive, were as follows:

Year	Bonus from St'k Forfeited, etc.	Year St'k was Purchased	Paid for Stock
1913	$25.55	1908	$87.50
1912	22.55	1907	102.00
1911	21.35	1906	100.00
1910	16.80	1905	87.50
1909	19.10	1904	55.00
1908	65.04	1903	82.50
Aver. per share.	$28.40	Av. price pd.	$85.70

"From the above table it will be seen that the average price paid for preferred stock in the six years was $85.70, and the "kitty" realized an average of $28.40 a year, making the actual cost per share (exclusive of preferred dividends and the regular $5 annual bonus), $57.30. Deducting the bonus of $25 for five years would bring the cost per share down to $32.30, which makes the present return on his investment 21.7 per cent annually.

"This year, subscriptions were received from 36,119 employees for an aggregate of 34,551 shares preferred and 25,793 shares of common. Under the plan there is a



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Christmas Handkerchiefs

For Christmas Gifts, Handkerchiefs are always appropriate and welcome. They're one of the things of which one can't have too many. A dignified and acceptable gift in these can be picked out at any price from 25c to $100 each.

Our Holiday assortment, which is now ready, comes from Armenia, Madeira, France, Spain, Switzerland, and Ireland, each nation contributing the kind of work which it does best.

We pack all Holiday purchases in dainty boxes bearing our spinning wheel trade mark—which is a guarantee of quality. We deal only in absolutely pure linen. Prices range as follows:

For Women

Hemstitched, 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, $1.00 and up.
Embroidered Initials, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and up.
Embroidered, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and up.
Lace trimmed, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and up.

For Men

Hemstitched in all weights and sizes, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, $1.00 and up.
Embroidered Initials, 25c to $1.00 and up.

For Children

Hemstitched, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 18c and 25c.
Embroidered, 15c, 25c and 50c.

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James McCutcheon & Co.
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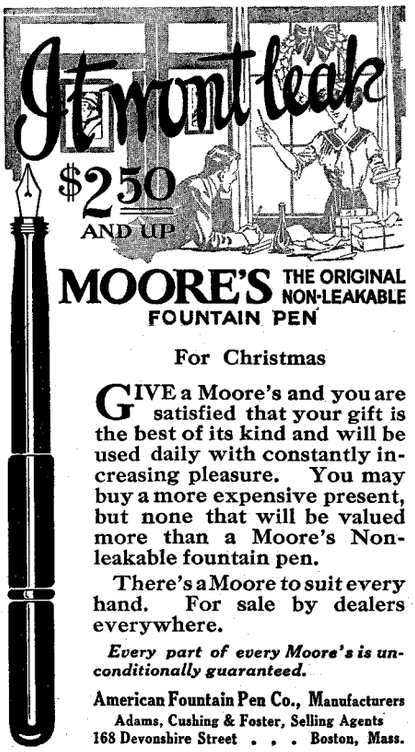

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For Christmas

GIVE a Moore's and you are satisfied that your gift is the best of its kind and will be used daily with constantly increasing pleasure. You may buy a more expensive present, but none that will be valued more than a Moore's Non-leakable fountain pen.

There's a Moore to suit every hand. For sale by dealers everywhere.

Every part of every Moore's is unconditionally guaranteed.

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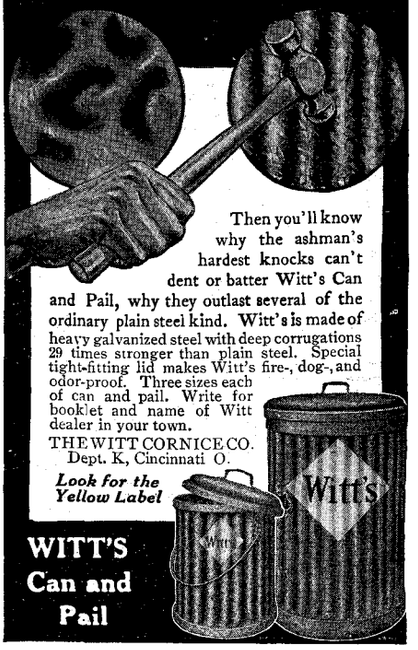
168 Devonshire Street . . . Boston, Mass.

Hammer plain steel— Then hammer Witt's!



Then you'll know why the ashman's hardest knocks can't dent or batter Witt's Can and Pail, why they outlast several of the ordinary plain steel kind. Witt's is made of heavy galvanized steel with deep corrugations 29 times stronger than plain steel. Special tight-fitting lid makes Witt's fire-, dog-, and odor-proof. Three sizes each of can and pail. Write for booklet and name of Witt dealer in your town.

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Look for the Yellow Label

WITT'S Can and Pail

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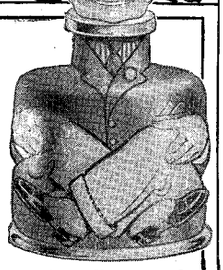

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Mr. and Mrs. Carter's Inx have a personality all their own — their friendly, good-natured, smile-and-the-world-smiles-*on*-you faces are mental cocktails for the man who writes.

But you'll find Mr. and Mrs. Carter's Inx are temperamental little wizards unless you use Carter's Inks in them. Any other kind gets their respective "goats." That's because

CARTER'S INKS

are the smoothest, most intense, most lasting. They do not fade or gum the pen point, they are always of just the proper consistency.

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FOR XMAS

bonus of $3.50 per share annually for the common stock, as compared with $5 paid on the preferred.

"No subscription shall exceed 25 per cent. of an employee's salary or wages. Employees receiving annual salaries of $1,090 or less may subscribe for one share of preferred stock; from $1,090 to $1,816, two shares, and so on until a maximum of 15 shares for an employee drawing between $19,756 and $33,790 annually is reached. An employee drawing a salary of $495 annually, or less, is entitled to subscribe to one share of common; $495 to $1,100, two shares, and so on up, until a maximum of 24 shares for an employee drawing between $19,387 and $32,340 is reached. In 1912, 15,349 men receiving less than $800 a year, 20,096 employees receiving from $800 to $2,500 per year, and 1,501 employees receiving over $2500 per year were subscribers."

PREPARING FOR THE PANAMA CANAL

From inquiries made by *The Wall Street Journal* the conclusion is reached that improvements now under way in North American seaports from Canada on the Atlantic all the way around to Alaska, by way of the Panama Canal, involve "an expenditure of not less than $100,000,000." That sum includes commitments already made, or under consideration, and Federal appropriations. Following are details brought out by this inquiry:

"For public harbor improvements at Boston the State Harbor Commission has at its disposal $9,000,000 for improving terminal facilities; $3,000,000 worth of bonds have already been sold, and another $3,000,000 is to be marketed in the near future. While the opening of the Canal was an important factor in this outlay, the possible canal needs are only part of a larger plan for increasing Boston's share in the foreign trade of the country, both by land and by sea.

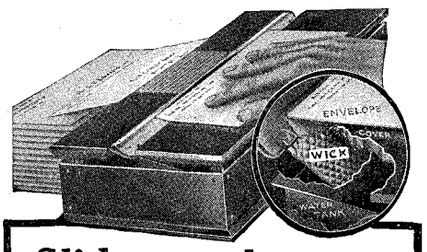
"At New York the port improvements with the Canal in view are likewise part of the general policy under which the Board of Estimate has set aside $15,000,000 for the Department of Docks and Ferries, of bonds representing self-sustaining dock properties. This does not, of course, include the allotment of $9,400,000 by the State of New York for canal terminals at this port, in connection with the improved barge canal connecting the lakes with the seaboard.

"Philadelphia has been developing her port resources more or less consistently by the deepening of the Delaware, and otherwise. Baltimore has planned a bond issue for harbor improvements, according to the report of the Chamber of Commerce, with special reference to increase trade from the opening of the Canal. Large areas of suitable water-front in their relation to manufacturing developments are receiving consideration.

"Norfolk has under discussion some financing with the Canal in view, but has not as yet taken any definite steps.

"On the Gulf, Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans are losing no time in strengthening connections and providing for needs. New Orleans has in contemplation an issue of $3,000,000 of dock and warehouse bonds for the building of a cotton warehouse and terminus as a means of maintaining the prestige of New Orleans as a cotton-exporting emporium.

"Galveston's position in common with other Gulf ports leads its authorities to expect increased demand on their accommodations for cotton as soon as Japan and China can get direct access to primary ports by way of the Canal."



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are like annual Year Books, but the day of the week and the year are omitted. They may be used for any one year or a single book may be used for a number of years. Ten styles, 50c. to $4.

Descriptive circular of all Year Books on request.

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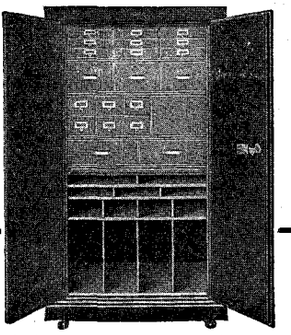

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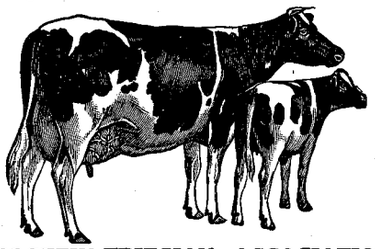
In Holstein milk, as in human milk, the cream or fat is divided into minute uniform globules less than half the size of those in common milk. So when Holstein milk reaches the stomach it acts just as human milk does. It forms small soft curds, flaky and easy to digest.

Holstein cows are large, healthy, full of vitality, exactly the kind of cows you would expect to give the most wholesome milk.

Holstein milk costs no more than ordinary milk. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us his name and we will help you secure a supply. At all events send for our free literature, it's full of good points about Infant Feeding.



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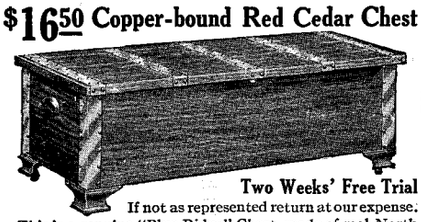
$16.50 Copper-bound Red Cedar Chest



Two Weeks' Free Trial
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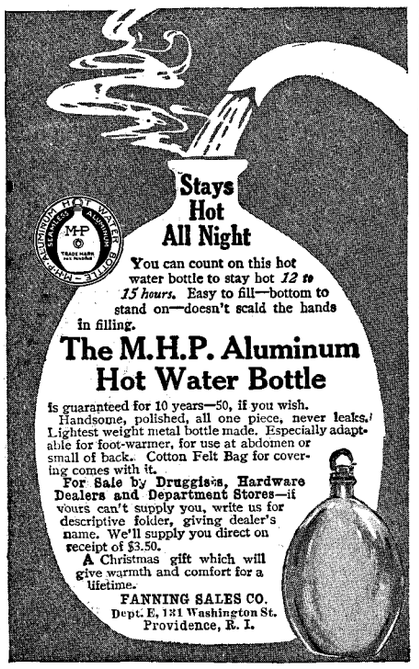
And 1654-1656 Long Beach Avenue, Los Angeles, Cal.


Stays Hot All Night
You can count on this hot water bottle to stay hot 12 to 15 hours. Easy to fill—bottom to stand on—doesn't scald the hands in filling.
The M.H.P. Aluminum Hot Water Bottle
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A Christmas gift which will give warmth and comfort for a lifetime.
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Dept. E, 131 Washington St.
Providence, R. I.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

(*Continued from page* 1137)

me, and which spoke to me like a voice in the wilderness, I believe I should have gone insane.

About this time another prisoner was put into my cell. He was a Pole who had just been sentenced to eighteen years in Siberia. I saw at once that he was a man of the better class, and highly educated. From the first moment he entered the cell he talked about nothing but his innocence and the great injustice done him. I tried to comfort him, and told him the tragedy of my own life. He listened intently, and when I had finished he replied:

"Altho I am a Pole and a Christian I have lived among the Jews for years, and I know their religion, lives, and habits, also their secrets. And I know there is no such thing as ritual murder among them."

I thanked him with tears in my eyes, and a great friendship grew between us.

One day he was called before the prison governor, and when he returned I saw he was greatly excited. I asked the cause and he replied that while he did not wish to upset me he must tell the truth. He said he was called to the governor's office, where he was questioned by several high officials. The first question was, "Are you a Christian?" The Pole answered that he was, and he was then told, "As you are a Christian you must assist us to solve the murder of the Yushinsky boy by one who drinks our Christian blood." The Pole said he was very anxious to help, but he did not see how he could.

"Perhaps Beilis has told you he committed the murder," said the governor. "You are with him day and night, and perhaps his conscience has pricked him or maybe he talks in his sleep."

"I have listened very carefully," said the Pole, "and the only thing I have noticed are the bitter tears of the Jew. I am convinced my cellmate is an innocent man."

"You were not asked that," yelled the official. "If you want to, you can get evidence from a sleeping man as you can not get it from a single living soul awake."

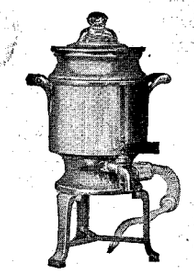
Two days later the Pole was taken to Siberia, and I shall never forget our farewell.

The greatest joy I had felt since being imprisoned came three weeks later when the prison superintendent came to my cell one morning and told me that the hour of my trial was approaching. My prison clothes were taken away and the old blue suit, which I had not seen for two and a half years, was given to me, and I was told to make myself comfortable. The superintendent spoke so kindly that I could hardly realize that he was the same man who had previously treated me so abominably. He looked at me and evidently read my thoughts, for he said, "The truth will soon be known, and I see by the papers that there is no evidence against you, and that every one believes you will be set free. In that hour I want you to remember me kindly.

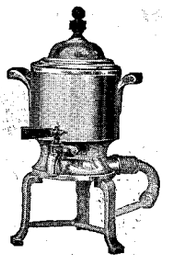
When I was led away by the soldiers I shall never forget my feelings as the great iron door in front of the prison swung open and I saw for the first time

Electric Heated UNIVERSAL Home Needs

For Christmas Gifts



Coffee Percolator
$10.00



Tea Ball Samovar
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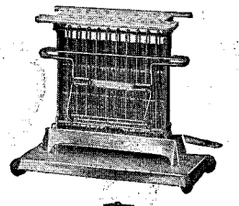
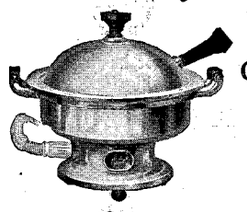


Toaster
$4.00



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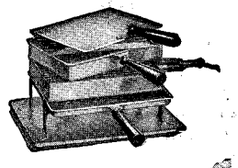

Grill
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Sad Iron
$4.00
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(All the Best Stores have them)

See that the Brand UNIVERSAL is on each piece or label

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The SIGN of a GROWING BUSINESS

This is the well-known trade-mark of Browne-Morse Quality Filing Cabinets. It carries an interesting message to the thinking man.

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Browne-Morse Cabinets

In quality Browne-Morse Filing Cabinets are unexcelled. A man buys a cabinet now, and another in ten years. The second will not put the first to shame—for Browne-Morse equipment is built to last. Every piece is made with as jealous care as if it were the only one to be produced.

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AGENTS making 100% profit. Sells on sight—no competition. Write today for terms of free sample. A postal card will do.
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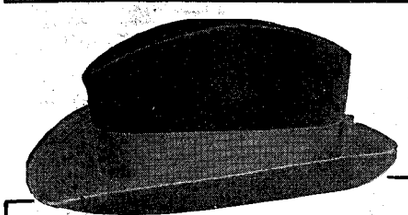

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An absolutely original design, worked out in finest velvet-velour; the hat-material of the hour. Stitched brim, silk lining; silk band—with bow at back. Colors: Dark Brown; Black; Dark Gray; Dark Green. Easily worth $3. We charge $2 PREPAID. Money back if you don't like it. Order now—simply state size and color and enclose $2. Write for "1913 Fall and Winter Style Book"—FREE
FRENCH CO., 253 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

after many long months the glories of the sky and the sunshine. I was quickly hustled into the prison van, and the sight of so many people, for a crowd of men, women, and children gathered to see me, frightened me. As I was driven through the streets I looked through the small grating in the side of the van and saw crowds of young men and young women students from the university, as well as hundreds of other persons who cheered and waved their hats as I passed by. When the crowd prest too close about the van the Cossacks drove them back with whips.

At last we arrived at the court-house and I was taken from the van. As I was led up the steps to the trial-room I said to myself, "God, oh, God, show them the truth and defend me!" With these words I went forward to face my accusers.

A CLEVER OREGON GIRL

MISS FERN HOBBS, private secretary to Governor Oswald West, of Oregon, was sent to Washington the other day as a missionary to convert Congress to the notion that it ought to adjust a number of tangles between the State and national governments in connection with the titles to public lands. She is said to be the first woman to represent a State government in such a capacity. Usually, high-priced lawyers are hired to do work of this kind. Miss Hobbs is a lawyer herself, but she regards lobbying for her State at the national capital as merely a part of her secretarial duties. When she arrived in Washington she immediately conferred with Senators Chamberlain and Lane, of her own State, and arranged for conferences with Secretary of the Interior Lane and the Congressional Committees with which she would have to deal. Knowing how to handle difficult political affairs has given her a considerable reputation in the Pacific Northwest, according to a Washington correspondent of the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*, who tells about her uphill struggle to a position of distinction:

Miss Hobbs's salary as the Governor's private secretary is $3,000 a year. She was appointed to that place last June, having previously been the Governor's stenographer.

In addition to being one of the highest-salaried women in the public service, Miss Hobbs can lay claim to another distinction for one in her position—youth. No other woman, and probably but few men, has attained such an important position in the course of twenty-seven years, which is her age.

She is decidedly a self-made woman, having fought her way up the ladder of success, carrying burdens at times that would have discouraged a less determined person.

A few days after she took her new position as private secretary to Governor West, she was admitted to the practise of law,

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after having just been graduated from the law department of Willamette University in Oregon. It was a laurel won by dint of hard work and a spirit that does not falter. She studied law while other young women attended parties, balls, and theaters. Yet she is young, girlish, and a jolly companion. There is nothing long-faced or old-maidish about her. She is pretty and is popular at the Oregon capital. She is one of the "boys," and by her close friends is called Hobbs, without any prefix.

She was born in Nebraska. At the age of six her parents moved to Salt Lake City, Utah, where she lived for twelve years and finished the high-school course.

Then her father met with serious financial reverses and she came to Oregon to make her own way in the world and help support her brothers and sisters. For a time she was a governess in the home of J. Wesley Ladd in Portland. But she wanted to get out in the commercial world, so she bought a typewriter and a book on stenography and in spare moments mastered them.

It was not long until she was the private stenographer for the President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Co., of Portland, in which the Ladds were interested. While there she had what she says was the most trying experience of her life. As confidante of the president of the institution, she went through the storm of a bank failure and investigation. And it was the loyalty, pluck, and spirit displayed during those turbulent weeks that opened the way for her to win her $3,000 position.

All this time she was stenographer in the bank she also kept house for her younger brother and sister, both of whom she put through school, and on the side studied law. Her ambition had not been satisfied with the attainment of stenography.

When the trust company failed there was on deposit in it a large sum of the common school fund of the State. Governor Chamberlain appointed Ben. W. Olcott, new Secretary of State, to represent the State in the investigation of the bank's affairs. When Olcott reached the intimate papers and documents of the company's head, Miss Hobbs, who was then employed as stenographer to the bank's receiver, did not hide her dislike of the man who was trying to find something wrong with the transactions of her former employer. Her dislike of him and her loyalty to and spirited defense of the bank caused Olcott to take particular notice of her.

One day he met Judge Martin L. Pipes, her law tutor.

"What do you know about that little girl with the light brown hair in your law class, Judge?" asked Olcott.

"The one with the glasses?"

"Yes."

"I don't recall her name," said Judge Pipes, "but I know she is one of the brightest students in my class. She knows more law now than half the lawyers in Portland."

When the bank investigation was over, Miss Hobbs secured a position with the Ladd Estate Co., one of the wealthiest corporations in Oregon, and Olcott, a little later became campaign manager for Oswald West, candidate for Governor.

West was elected, and shortly before the time for him to take office Olcott asked him if he had any one in mind for his

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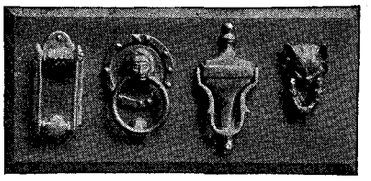

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private stenographer. The Governor-elect had not.

"I know a girl who will fill the bill in every particular," said Olcott, who sent for Miss Hobbs and introduced her to the Governor on the day he took the oath of office in January, 1911.

In the three years Miss Hobbs has been with Governor West her ability and courage have been put to some severe tests. When, a year ago, the Governor launched a State-wide antivice crusade, it became necessary to open an office in Portland, where the fight finally centered. He sent Miss Hobbs to take charge of it and act as his official representative. We read on:

As the fight waxed warm the Governor himself spent much time there. Scores of men and women from the submerged world and representatives of the saloon interests sought him on various pretexts, and it was Miss Hobbs's duty to be present at every interview, as the Governor refused to see any of them alone. When the Governor was at the capital Miss Hobbs directed the campaign of law enforcement.

Several months ago, when the State legislature was in session, there was bitter strife between the Governor and the organization leaders in the Assembly. As the end of the session drew near, there was much speculation as to what measures the Governor would veto. The leaders decided to adjourn the legislature for five days, then return and pass the vetoed bills over the executive's head. It happened that Saturday of the last week of the regular session was a holiday. The Governor locked up his office Friday evening and dropt from sight; so did his employees. Saturday morning, when the legislature wanted to deliver some bills to the executive, a frantic and futile search for the Governor was begun.

The next Monday morning Miss Hobbs was the only person to appear at the executive offices. The legislators stormed the place. Demands were made for the Governor's return, then for information as to his whereabouts. But the law-makers might as well have besieged a sphinx.

Alone, except that she was in constant communication by wire with the Governor, Miss Hobbs weathered the legislative storm, which reached its crest when both houses of the Assembly passed a resolution authorizing a forcible entry into the Governor's offices with the accumulated bills, and which resolution was literally carried into effect by the President of the Senate.

Miss Hobbs is a student of details; she keeps her mind on her work, and Governor West says he has never yet put a job up to her which she has not been capable of handling.

"Some of my girl friends have asked me what I am going to do with all my salary," she said recently. "I'm not going to spend it on clothes and a good time; it's going to pay the mortgage. When that is out of the way then I will be free to do just as I please."

She was in favor of woman-suffrage during the campaign which brought success to that progressive measure, but played no prominent part. However, she lent aid to the cause and helped to bring success. She has stanch friends among the leading women of the State, who recognize

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in her a satisfactory affirmative answer to the question if woman is fit for important political positions.

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Some see in her a possibility for the Governor's chair, when the time for a woman's guiding hand in the executive office arrives.

HUNTING THE PORPOISE

NOWADAYS the playful porpoise, little known to landlubbers except as a gamboling, glistening creature that amuses itself by leaping from one wave to another, is hunted as systematically as the whale used to be. For a long time the blubber of the porpoise has been valuable for the oil it contains, but only of late has its body been known to contain a lubricant of unusually fine quality. It seems that fishermen have discovered that the lower jaw of the porpoise yields an oil that is peculiarly fitted to serve as a lubricant for watches, clocks, and chronometers, and from no other source can an oil of the requisite qualities be obtained. The industry is carried on by a special class of fishermen along the Atlantic coast of this country, who are busy during the cooler months, because it is then the porpoise puts on its winter underwear in the form of a thick protective layer of fat, which makes the work more profitable than in summer. The New York *Sun* tells the story:

A few years ago nearly a quarter of a million clocks just out of their makers' hands went wrong. It was not merely that they lost time, but they actually came to a full stop and would not work at all. There was no question about their skilful fabrication and assembling. The whole trouble was due to an imperfect lubricant, and a goodly sum of money and much time were spent before those clocks were in running order and fit for distribution. From this may be appreciated the value of the contribution which the porpoise makes to the daily life of mankind.

For years the porpoise was taken principally as a side issue in other fishing. The increase in the demand for the oil led to the creation of a business having for its sole end the capture of porpoises in large numbers and under circumstances that could be controlled to meet commercial demands.

Harpooning had previously been the method of taking them, but this had many drawbacks. An oil refiner in New Bedford learned that the Turks on the Black Sea used drag-nets to land the native porpoise when swimming near shore in quest of certain small fish upon which they feed. This was a practise unknown here, and conditions were not identical, but that clever Yankee believed that the facilities could be adapted to suit the requirements. From New Jersey to Florida are now

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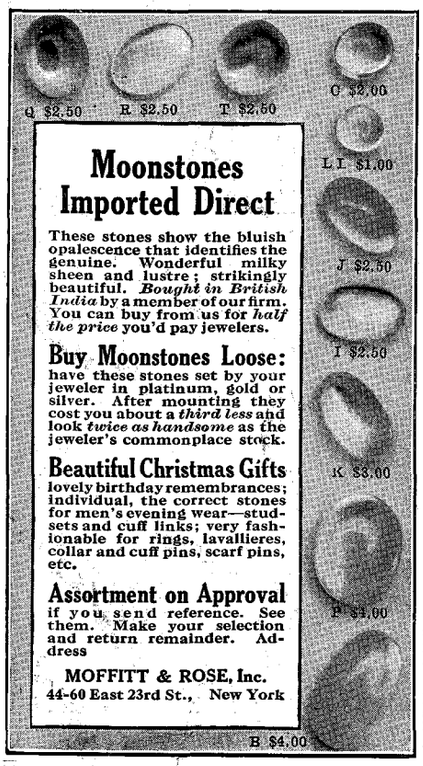

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scattered fishing stations organized by that refiner of the old whaling city, and from November to April they are busy seining porpoises as they pass up and down the Atlantic shore-line. Porpoises can be caught at other seasons, but in winter they are fattest and furnish the best and most profitable yield.

To the uninitiated the fat of the body and the fat of the lower jaw appear much of a kind, but the oils produced from them are radically different in their characteristics. The oil from the body fat is worth in the raw state about 40 cents a gallon, while a like quantity of the yield of the jaw pans and the marrow of the jaw-bone brings $10. The blubber, or body fat, of a large porpoise furnishes from five to six gallons of oil, and the lower jaws of a fish of the same size give probably about two quarts on an average, and this quantity is greatly reduced before the various stages of refining have made the oil fit for the market. When ready for sale to watch- and clock-makers the oil is worth nearly double its value in the raw or unrefined condition.

The equipment at each fishing station consists principally of the boats and the special nets designed for the work. A working unit is composed of four boats and a mile of seine. The seines are heavy and exceptionally stout, and it is something of a task to handle them properly. The boats are a cross between a skiff and the fishing dory of Newfoundland and our own down-East coast.

It is not possible to put out after the porpoises from sheltered points; the boats have to be launched right into the surf and carried safely beyond the danger-line of the tumbling breakers. Loaded with its quarter of a mile of net, it is a hard task to shove one of these boats through the broken water near the beach. The most fruitful porpoise-hunting station is close to Cape Hatteras, and it is well known what hazards lurk in the waters of that part of the coast of the Carolinas.

Because of the risks run and the skill required in this occupation the crews are recruited from local fishermen who are perfectly familiar with the coast and are quite at home in the surf. They must have clear heads, steady nerves, and the ability to act quickly. The surfmen are ever ready for their work when a school of porpoises draws near, provided the sea gives them half a chance, and it takes but little imagination to grasp something of the excitement and the peril of their occupation.

The habit of the porpoise is to swim in schools within a mile or so of the shore, very close to the beach when feeding. When they are near the beach it is possible for fishermen to intercept their course and drag them ashore after they have stranded in shallow water. Tho simple to describe, catching them is a difficult job. *The Sun* goes on:

Sometimes the sea is so smooth that the fish detect the presence of their foe soon enough to go scurrying off at great speed. Again, the waters may be so troublous that prompt handling of the nets and the interception of the approach-

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ing school become impossible. Perhaps one or more of the boats may be swamped before getting clear of the breakers, making further successful efforts at the time out of the question, or the porpoises may be swimming too far off shore to be reached with a fair chance of drawing them to shallow water before they can get away.

There are many times when the efforts of the fishermen are fruitless, and days may pass without a single porpoise putting in an appearance. Sometimes a haul will net less than a dozen; perhaps the surfmen may land half a hundred; and there have been occasions when more than double this number have been reached at a single try. As several thousand must be caught during the season to supply the annual consumption of oil for this country, it is easy to understand why there are stations for this work located along the Atlantic seaboard from New Jersey to Florida.

Porpoises vary from six to twelve feet in length, and the biggest of them weigh fully a quarter of a ton. Their speed in frightened flight and their beautiful leaps above the water's surface tell of their great strength; and one can easily picture the task involved in drawing the heavy seines with the added burden of a goodly number of these excited mammals making their utmost efforts to break their way to freedom.

The porpoise is the largest denizen of the deep caught by seines within the waters of the United States, and for excitement the nearest approach is the taking of the tunny in the waters of Europe. As soon as the porpoises are stranded in shallow water, the fishermen rush in among them, taking good care to avoid the slashing sweep of their powerful tails, and hook them so that they may be dragged high and dry upon the beach. Strange as it may seem, the fish are not infrequently drowned or suffocated before they can be pulled ashore. This is because they can not breathe properly when resting on their sides or their bellies.

No time is lost after these graceful creatures of the sea have been landed in stripping them of their fat. The head is severed from the body, and the precious tissue of the lower jaw and cheeks is tried out separately from the body blubber. The reason for this is that the two oils are quite unlike as lubricants, and haste is needful in order to prevent the fatty tissue from becoming rancid before rendering. Rancid fat seriously affects the final product, and seemingly trifling conditions bear importantly upon the ultimate suitability of the lubricant.

At the fishing stations the oil produced is essentially raw or crude by comparison with the finished article and contains a good deal of foreign substance which must be removed before the stuff is fit for the market.

As soon as the oil is received by the refiner it is heated gently in order to complete the cooking process begun by the fishermen at the seining stations. Up to this point man has done his work, and now time and Nature take up the task. The oil is allowed to rest for eight months and is exposed during that time to the clarifying effects of the sun and also to the influences

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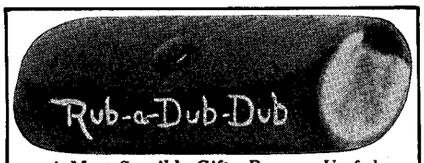

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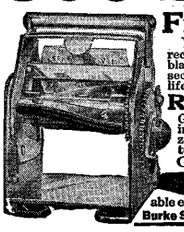

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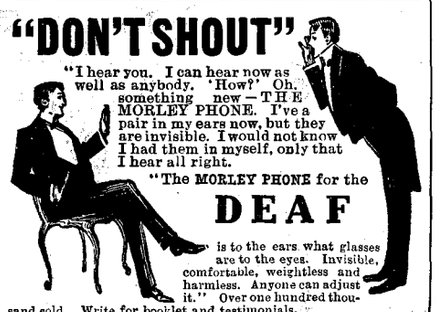

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A BLIND LEADER OF THE BLIND

THE old adage about the blind leading the blind has been proved wrong in one case, at any rate. When William I. Scandlin became blind six years ago it was generally taken for granted that his career was ended. But that was because his acquaintances did not know how resourceful a man he was. Mr. Scandlin has proved that one may be completely blind and yet, figuratively speaking, see more clearly than most of us who have eyes. He has made the darkness bright for himself and bright for many others. The key to his success is the idea that we others are handicapped in our work for the blind because we must work "from the outside in," whereas he has the advantage of helping "from the inside out." Kathleen Norris tells about him in *The American Magazine:*

Mr. Scandlin was in early middle life twelve years ago—a prosperous business man, a prominent member of various clubs, and the father of a growing family—when his sentence fell upon him. He had nearly six years in which to grow reconciled to blindness and to helplessness and dependence, as he thought. All the schemes in his busy brain, all the activities of his full days must be resigned, one by one. No more casual glancing at the clock, at the newspaper headlines, at the faces of friends, no more of the spring greenness, the busy noontime streets, the theater, the club. Life was over for William Scandlin, or at least the best of life.

Perhaps he quailed before the years, but those who know him even a little know that it was not for long. When he was sure that blindness must be, he gave up his work and his offices and devoted his failing sight to the learning of what might fill the years to come. He bought a typewriter and worked seriously at short stories. He studied enunciation and address, with lecturing in mind. All the while the light was steadily going, and whatever he did was made incredibly difficult and tedious by the ever increasing handicap of his failing sight. Mrs. Scandlin, who is as extraordinary a figure as her husband, put her eyes and brain and hands, her courage and trust, tirelessly at his disposal. Together they began the new life, and they began it hopefully, as they had years before begun a different new life together.

Mr. Scandlin wrote an extraordinary number of short articles and stories and sold nearly all of them, not at very large prices perhaps, but with enough return to encourage him very much. He stopt writing only when his lecturing became too absorbing; the lectures were an instant success. It was through these that he first came to know Miss Winifred Holt—the wonderful woman whose whole heroic life is devoted to the cause of the sightless—and the great institution she has built,

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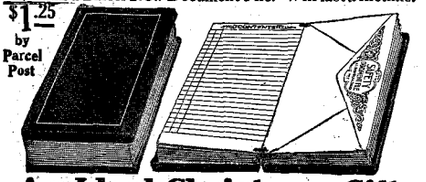

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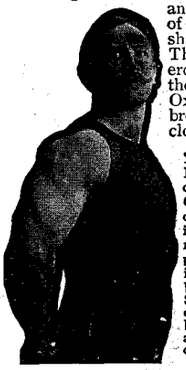

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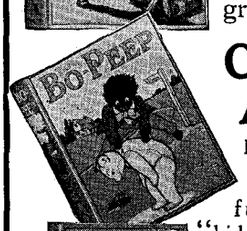

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For Boys and Girls

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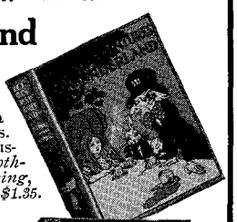

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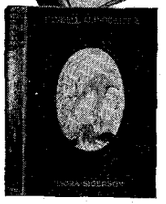

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Just the Thing for Holiday Giving

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the Lighthouse for the Blind, in East Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.

Before the new Lighthouse was built, last year, Miss Holt and Mr. Scandlin were in daily consultation, and perhaps it was this combined knowledge, from the outside in and from the inside out, that has made it what it is, truly a shining tower whose light reaches to the city's darkest places. Surely that person was blind who designed the hallways with their rounded openings, the stairways with chain-guards at top and bottom, and a balustrade running up the center, and the great porchlike cement and iron fire-escapes that stand out twenty feet from the building.

When we went to the Lighthouse we were told that Mr. Scandlin was at a board meeting, but in a few moments he joined us, an erect, rosy, splendidly vigorous man who made his way as confidently as we did through the halls. He piloted us everywhere, touching electric buttons for lights or for the elevator, pointing out every beauty of detail, introducing us to the blind girls at their looms, and the blind men busy with basketry.

In the hour or two that we spent at the Lighthouse, he was constantly interrupted. Mr. Scandlin was needed to straighten out a matter of house business, was wanted to meet visitors, was wanted at the telephone, was wanted in his own office to meet and advise the heartsick young father of a family whose eyesight had recently been lost through a factory accident. He is president of the Blind Men's Club, he superintends the census office, he makes endless calls upon the city's blind in their own homes, and travels all over the State in their interest, sometimes being entirely alone, on trips of several weeks' duration. He arranges for the monthly concert that is given for the blind in the King's County Poorhouse, a concert, by the way, that is enjoyed by several hundred of the State's charges who are not blind. He is constantly planning and experimenting, and when he talks of the great work that has already been done and the greater changes that the near future will bring for the blind his face fairly radiates content, and you find it hard to realize that only a few years ago he had to meet one of the heaviest blows that ever falls to the lot of man.

Some weeks ago, in the Lighthouse, Mr. Scandlin explained the method of writing and typewriting, and exhibited the establishment to a lady who was heartsick over her son's impending blindness, and quite unaware that her guide could not see.

"Ah, but Mr. Scandlin!" she wailed, when she was going, "you find this work very inspiring and delightful, but you are not afflicted! You can see!"

One may imagine the twinkle in his eyes as they met hers.

"That is very true, madam," he answered gravely; "as you say, I really know nothing of the affliction of blindness!"

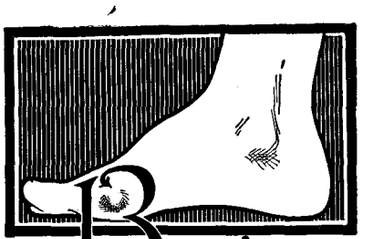
Sartorial Wonder.—"Son."

"Well, dad?"

"Did you pick out that suit of clothes of your own accord or is it a part of the hazing you have to go through with?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."



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Here Uncle Sam has built the great Roosevelt Dam and is watering a farm for you. It is durable, fertile, easily worked soil, rich enough to enrich you. Twenty acres is enough, and rightly handled will put money in the bank rapidly.

Alfalfa pays surely and easily. It ripens quickly, cuts five or six crops a year, and sells for good prices. All conditions are favorable to it, and there's a demand right at home.

When you get to producing fruit, then you will be making the big money. The fruit here is of high quality, and you can put it onto the market early when prices are highest. Salt River Valley cantaloupes and strawberries reach the market in early March and bring $400 to $800 an acre. Oranges, peaches and olives take longer to come into bearing, but the results are worth the waiting, especially when you have these other crops to market meanwhile.

Sugar beets are money getters. They produce a heavy tonnage here, with high sugar content, and the premiums paid increase the profit.

Chicken raising and dairying pay well, and you will understand why when you see the prices Arizona miners pay for butter, eggs and poultry.

The Roosevelt Dam not only gives you water for irrigation—making crops certain—but the development of the electric power furnishes your light and power, and ultimately is expected to pay the entire cost of maintenance.

This is a valley of homes, with schools and churches. Land with water rights cost about $100 an acre, but you will agree such land is worth it.

If you want to know more about the "Salt River Valley" write for our new Arizona folder. I'll be glad to answer specific questions, also tell you about the Homeseekers Excursions, the first and third Tuesday of each month.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Good Control.—"That man has a wonderfully well-trained memory."

"Yes. He can make it remember anything he chooses."—*Washington Star.*

A Side-step.—BIX—"Can you lend me $5 for a month, old boy?"

DIX—"What the deuce does a month-old boy want with five dollars?"—*Boston Transcript.*

Good Riddance.—"So Miss Biffers is married at last?"

"Yes."

"And who is the happy man?"

"Her dear old dad."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

The Other Way.—"So the Youngweds have separated. I suppose it was because he couldn't support her in the style to which she was accustomed."

"Say, rather because she couldn't accustom herself to the style in which he could support her."—*Boston Transcript.*

Diplomatic Move.—"What makes you so anxious to send Three-finger Sam to the legislature? He isn't so very popular."

"No. We citizens of Crimson Gulch figured that it would be a great savin' to the general community to get a poker-player like Sam located somewhere else."—*Washington Star.*

The Answer.—Father, teaching his six-year-old son arithmetic by giving a problem to his wife, begs his son to listen:

FATHER—"Mother, if you had a dollar and I gave you five more, what would you have?"

MOTHER (replying absently)—"Hysterics."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Hardly Begun.—"Your society started out to decide a number of questions of great scientific importance."

"Yes. We arranged to consider the manifestation of the psychic impulse in protoplasmic life and the molecular energy developed by the prismatic transmutation of light-waves and kindred topics."

"And have you done so?"

"No. We've only been in session a week. We haven't yet decided the question of who's boss."—*Washington Star.*

Three Requests.—A *P. M. G.* reader sends us the following little story—certainly one of the best of its kind:

To the great god Buddha came the representatives of the Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish religions, to pay him homage. Buddha, very flattered, told each of them that if they would express a wish, it would be fulfilled.

"What do you wish?" he asked the Catholic.

The answer was "Glory."

"You shall have it," said Buddha, and turning to the Protestant, "What do you wish?"

"Money."

"You shall have it."

"And you?" This to the Jew.

"I do not want much," quoth he; "give me the Protestant's address!"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Overlooked.—A bridegroom is a person who spends a lot of money buying himself a wedding-suit that nobody notices.—*Dallas News.*

Easy Way.—KNICKER—"The Administration wants to starve Huerta out."

BOCKER—"Then it should bring him to New York and make him buy eggs."—*New York Sun.*

Both Behaving.—MRS. WOMBAT—"Mah husban' ain't been arrested in twenty-five years."

MRS. COOPLEY—"Mine's up fo' life, too."—*Puck.*

Dickering.—"Ordered your winter coal yet, old man?"

"Ordered it? I'm not in a position to order it. But I'm making overtures for it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Weepy.—"How was the matinée, Felice?"

"I have never before enjoyed a play so much. Just look at this handkerchief! It's soaked with tears."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Getting It Straight.—"After all," said Kwoter, "it's a true saying that 'he laughs best who laughs last.'"

"Not at all," replied Wise. "The really true saying is: 'He laughs best whose laugh lasts.'"—*Catholic Standard and Times.*

False Alarm.—"What's this?" asked the dictator, nervously, as the courier handed him a document.

"An ultimatum."

"Another ultimatum? Then it's all right. I thought maybe they were trying to start something."—*Washington Star.*

Going.—During revival meetings in a Western city placards giving notices of the various meetings, subjects, etc., were posted in conspicuous places. One day the following was displayed:

Subject—"Hell: Its Location and Its Absolute Certainty."

Thomas Jones, barytone, will sing "Tell Mother I'll Be There."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Learning Fast.—When little Willie's mother opened the door to the vicar her face beamed with joy and welcome, in spite of the fact that it was washing-day.

"This is a real pleasure, sir," she began. "I've been waiting to thank you for the good you've done our Willie by your evening classes. Home's as different again since he attended the plumbing and gas-fitting class!"

"This is, indeed, gratifying—very!" said the vicar. "Now, what improvement have you noticed especially in little Willie of late?"

"Well, he's arranged our penny-in-the-slot gas meter so that we get our gas for nothing. You see, he's moved it from the scullery to outside the front door, sir."

"But you still have to put your pennies in the slot, my good woman!"

"Ah, but you see, sir, before he put the meter in the road our Willie wrote 'Chocolates' over the slot!"—*London Answers.*

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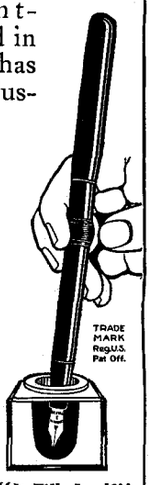

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 21.—Prince Keiki Tokugawa, the last of the shoguns, who for ten months was the "uncrowned ruler" of Japan, dies in Tokyo.

November 23.—A final estimate gives the wheat crop in Russia as 873,751,000 bushels, which exceeds last year's crop by more than 200,000,000 bushels.

November 24.—The British Government asks the Admiralty, War Office, and Board of Trade for reports on the question of the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel.

November 25.—German women present a petition to Parliament asking for suffrage in the Empire.

General Villa's army at Juarez defeats a force of Mexican federals who attempt to retake the city.

November 26.—The British superdreadnought *Warspite*, which is to cost $14,000,000 and will be the most formidable battle-ship afloat, is launched at Devonport, England.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

November 20.—The National Conservation Congress adjourns after adopting resolutions, as amended by Gifford Pinchot, denouncing water-power monopolies and declaring for public ownership.

November 21.—The Department of Justice decides to make a thorough investigation of the cold-storage situation throughout the country, with a view to ascertaining if there had been a combination in restraint of trade resulting in the increased cost of living.

John H. Marble, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, dies.

November 25.—Miss Jessie Woodrow Wilson, daughter of the President and Mrs. Wilson, is married to Francis Bowes Sayre.

Democratic Senators in conference agree to have no Christmas recess unless the Currency Bill is passed by December 24.

GENERAL

November 20.—It is reported that textile operatives in New England will receive a general wage increase of 12½ per cent., effective December 1.

November 22.—The antislavery bill which was passed recently by the Philippine Assembly is ratified by the Philippine Commission and is now a law.

Fourteen deaths and 175 serious injuries are the figures given for the football season.

November 24.—Thirteen public utilities have been purchased by Wisconsin towns, under a new law which empowers municipalities to take over such plants at will, the aggregate valuation of those bought being $2,400,000.

A mysterious aeroplane fall kills two army lieutenants at San Diego, making a total of 15 in the Federal air service who have met death.

E. M. Holland, one of the best-known American actors, dies at Cleveland.

November 25.—Governor Cole L. Blease, of South Carolina, frees 100 convicts in order that they may eat Thanksgiving dinner at their homes. One is pardoned and the 99 paroled during good behavior.

Fourteen thousand employees of the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, N. Y., go on a strike.

W. W. Finley, president of the Southern Railway, dies suddenly in Washington, following a stroke of apoplexy.

An Undesirable.—The new baby had proved itself the possessor of extraordinary lung powers. One day baby's brother, little Johnny, said to his mother:

"Ma, little brother came from heaven, didn't he?"

"Yes, dear," answered the mother.

Johnny was silent for a minute, and then he went on:

"I say, ma,"

"What is it, Johnny?"

"I don't blame the angels for slinging him out, do you?"—*Tit-Bits.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

In connection with the LEXICOGRAPHER'S answer to "F. P. A.," of Detroit, Mich., in the issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST, dated October 11, a correspondent points out that the form "Jacques" does not occur in "As You Like It," but that there the form is "Jaques." He adds that "the pronunciation of 'Jaques' is not, as you imply, 'Jay'kweez.' In Shakespeare's own pronunciation it was probably 'Jakes,' and according to the traditional stage usage 'Ja'kwes' or 'Jaq'wes.'" Reverting to the pronunciation of this name (Jaques), that commonly heard on the stage is jay'kweez; the Shakespearian pronunciation has been rendered jak'wez (*a* as in *at* and *e* as in *pen*). The pronunciation "jakes" is that with which the LEXICOGRAPHER is himself most familiar.

"R. Q. K.," Springfield, Ohio.—"What is the meaning of the word *sabotage* which we see so frequently in the papers?"

The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defines the word as follows:

sabotage, n. [F.] 1. The act of cutting shoes or sockets for rails in railroad-ties. 2. By extension, the act of tying up a railroad by malicious damage. 3. Hence, any poor work or other damage done by dissatisfied workmen; also, the act of producing it; plant-wrecking.

It is derived from the French word *sabot*, a wooden shoe, and is pronounced sa-bo-tazh' (both *a*'s as in *arm; o* as in *obey*).

"M. R.," Bellevue, Pa.—"Who were Agnes Surriage and Harry Frankland'?"

Sir Harry Frankland, or more fully Sir Charles Henry Frankland, was some time consul-general in Portugal. His story forms the groundwork of Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's ballad of "Agnes," which is told more correctly by Elias Nason in his "Sir C. H. Frankland, or Boston in the Colonial Times," published in 1865.

Sir Charles Henry Frankland, who was collector of the Port of Boston, was born in Bengal, India, May 10, 1716. He died at Bath, in England, January 11, 1768. On the death of his father in 1738 he was offered the governorship of Massachusetts and the collectorship of the Port of Boston. He accepted the latter office, and in 1741 he went to Boston accompanied by Sir William Shirley, who was given the former.

While on a visit to Marblehead for the purpose of erecting fortifications, Frankland became interested in a young girl of sixteen who was scrubbing the floor of a tavern where he stayed. This was Agnes Surriage, who was possest of great beauty and wit. Frankland obtained the permission of her parents to have her educated. In 1752 he retired to his estate at Hopkinton, Mass., which he had bought in 1751 and lived there in great luxury with Agnes Surriage. In 1754 he returned to England on account of the contesting of the will of an uncle, through which he had become beneficiary, and he took Agnes Surriage with him. But his relatives treated her with disdain and Frankland left England on a continental tour. While in Lisbon, Portugal, he was buried under the ruins of the house of Francesco de Ribeiro during the earthquake that occurred there November 1, 1755. Agnes Surriage rescued him and shortly afterward he married her. He returned to England with his wife, who as Lady Frankland was most cordially received by his relatives, and in 1756 they both went to Boston, where Lady Frankland was welcomed in the best society of that city. Subsequently (1757) Frankland resigned and became consul-general in Portugal, but in 1763 visited Boston and spent some time at Hopkinton. Later he returned to England and went to Bath, where he died. In 1887 Edwin L. Bynner published a novel entitled "Agnes Surriage," of which Lady Frankland was the heroine.

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